BOMBAY COURIER.

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VOL. XLII. TUESDAY, 26 MARCH, 1839. No. 3224.

SUPREME COURT.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the matter of the Last will and Testament of Alloo Hajee, late of Bombay Mahomedan, Inhabitant, deceased.

Peroo Soomaraney & Fatima, Widow of Ramul Khutraney.....Petitioners

APPLICATIONS having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of the abovenamed Testator may be granted to the Petitioners abovenamed, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 25th day of March 1839.--

H. A. WOODHOUSE
PETITIONERS PROCTOR.

ખુપરીમ•ફોરટ

જકલીશીઆશાતીફાલ•શાજડ

મરનાર•અલુ•ફાજી•શ્રી•મુમબજનો•મુશલ

માંન•રેફેવાશી•ફુતો•તેનાં•ફેલાં•વીલ•અથ

વા•વશીએતનાંમાં•બાબત ❀

પીરુ•ખુમારાની•તથા•ફાતમા•તે•ફેમરજ•ફર

રમલ•ખતરાંની•તી•વીઢવા•ફનારાંઓ ❀

એજ•મરનાર•અલુ•ફાજીનાં•ફેલાં•વીલ•

અથવા•વશીએતનાંમાનો•અખતીઆર•લે

વા•શાડ•શ્રી•મુમબજની•જુદી ફોટર ની•ખુપ

રીમ•ફોરટમો•અરજ•ફરનારાંઓએ•અરજી

ઝીધીજે•જે•ફુમને•મલે—એ•વાશતે•શરવે•

લોફો•જેફોજ•ફુનાં•બાબશતા•ફોએ•તેનાંઓ

ને•જફેર•થાએ—તા• ૨૫ મી•મારચ ૧૮૩૯

એચ—એ—ફુડફાફુરા

મરજ•ફરનારાંઓનો—વફીલ

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Tuesday the 2d Proximo, BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence the "*Shrubbery*," the Household Furniture and Property of the Honorable J. A. DUNLOP, Esq. leaving Bombay—The same consists of handsome Plated Ware, Glass, Breakfast, Dinner and Desert Services; handsome Household Furniture of every description; a very handsome Rose-wood "*Una Corda Patent Self Adjusting*" Pianoforte made by "*Robert Wales*"; Pedestal and Suspending Argand Lamps; a handsome Eight-Day French Clock; Wall Shades with cut Pans and Drops; a Patent Steel Spring bed for large Bedstead; a Mahogany Steel Spring Couch and a pair of Mahogany Easy Chairs upon the same principle; Dispense Furniture, Cooking Utensils, &c.

ALSO.

A light Posting English Chariot with Harness, a double bodied Cabriolet Phaeton with Rumble (made to order for this country by "Fife" of Long Acre) and nearly new Harness; two pairs of Grey Carriage Horses; a Grey Saddle Horse; Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles; two Palanquins, &c. &c.

Patterns of the Dinner and Breakfast Service may be seen at the Rooms of the Advertizers.

Catalogues will be published and the Property is now on view.

No. 10 *Forbes Street Bombay, 26th March,* 1839.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Tuesday the 9th Proximo, BLACKWEELL CURSETJEE AND Co, will sell by Public Auction on the Premises, Nesbit Lane (nearly opposite the Stables of *Jumsetjee Jeejeebhoye Esq.*) the Household property and Furniture, Plate, Plated Ware, Glass, China, &c. recently belonging to the late NICHOLAS FERNANDEZ, ESQ.

ALSO,

A Shigram, a double bodied Phaeton and a strong Shigram Horse with Harness.

AND AT 4 P. M.

The Dwelling House and Compound (*if not previously disposed of by Private Contract*)

Further particulars will appear in future Advertisements,

Bombay, 26th March, 1839.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS.—will sell by Public Auction, on Monday, the 1st April (instead of Wednesday the 27th instant as before Advertized) at their Rooms—A Variety of Goods, the property of deceased officers, vizt :—Tables, Chairs, Couches, Cots, Plated Glass, and Queens Ware, Wallshades with Drops and Pans, China Sugar Jars, Books, Gun and Pistols, a Canteen, three Large Oil Paintings, French Clock and Time Pieces, Common Kuckoo Clocks, Wearing Apparel and Sundries.

At 12 o'clock an excellent Bengal Built Palanquin.—Bombay, 26th March 1839.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON, FOR PASSENGERS.—*No.* 11, *Leadenhall Street*. Parties arriving in England, will on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER *East India Passage Agent, No.* 11, *Leadenhall Street (next door to the India House)*, secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished Apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to Hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine," No. 11, Leadenhall Street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

FORSALE, a few boxes of Manila Cigars "5 Batido's" apply to RUSTOMJEE DHUNJEESHAW at the office of THO'S. JEFFERIES AND Co.

Meadow's Street, 26th March 1839.

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR.—IN THE PRESS AND WILL BE PUBLISHED, on the 28th instant A SECOND EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANACK, with an INDIAN CALENDAR, for 1839: with numerous corrections and additions. Among other miscellaneous information, the first edition contained the Regulations for the Bombay Steamers, together with authentic and practical information on the subject of the OVERLAND ROUTE; dates of probable arrivals and departures of, and rates of passage by, the various Mediterranean Steamers, &c. &c.—In addition to the above, the *Second* Edition will contain the latest and most correct lists of the Houses of Peers and Commons: the Ministry and Chief Officers of State; Judges, Ambassadors,—British and Foreign: Principal Public Offices &c. &c. &c. compiled from the Parliamentary Guide and the Parliament Almanack for the present year; and also correct and complete Lists of the ORDERS of the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Bath, Hanover &c. &c.

The Army List will be corrected to the 31*st January*, the Civil List to the 12th instant and Nizam's the Army to 15th January last.—Courier Office, 26th March, 1839.

FOR SALE.—No. XXXIII, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST corrected up to 31st January 1839. Printed on Europe paper. PRICE, RUPEES 3. Courier Office, 26th March 1839.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the share and Interest of the late *Rustomjee Hormusjee Camajee*, has ceased in the firm of *Hormusjee Muncherjee Camajee's Sons* from the 18th instant, and the firm will henceforth be conducted in the name and responsibility of the undersigned.

Dated 23d March 1839.

PESTONJEE HORMUSJEE CAMAJEE.
DOSSHAWBHOY HORMUSJEE CAMAJEE.
RUTTONJEE HORMUSJEE CAMAJEE.

ખબર•ફીઓથી•આપીએચજે—રશતંમજી

ફોરમજી•ફાંમાંજીનો•ભાગ•તથા•જખાફો•

ફોરમજી•મંનચેરજી•ફાંમાંજી•નાં•છોફરાઓને

નોંમની•પેફેડી•ચાલતી•ફતી•તેમોથી•તારી

ખ ૧૮ મી•ચાલતા•મડીનાંનીને•દીનેથી•

ફાફાડી•નાંખેમોફે•ફાંમેજે•તે•ધણી•ગુજરી

ગીઓ•તથા•તે•પેફેડી•ફવે•પકી•ફેઠલ•શાડી

ફરનારાઓ•તેજ•નામથી•ફવેથી•પોતાને•ફ

શાબે•ચલાવશે•તા ૨૩ મી•મારચ ૧૮૩૯❀

પેશતંનજી•ફોરમજી•ફાંમાંજી

દોશાભાજ•ફોરમજી•ફાંમાંજી

રતંનજી•ફોરમજી•ફાંમાંજી

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Wednesday, the 3rd day of April next, will be sold by Public Auction, on the Premises, after 4 o'clock, that Messuage Tenement or Dwelling House, together with the spot of ground on which the same is standing, situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay in Dady's Agairy street in the Oart called Deggur, Assessed No. 20, lately being the property of the late *Gunput Sadasew Naique*, deceased, the property in question to be knocked down to the highest bidder, who is to pay a deposit of Ten per Cent. and the remainder within one month, during which period a proper Deed of conveyance to be executed at the Costs of the Purchaser. In failure of which the said deposit to be forfeited and the Property will be resold on account of the Estate of the said *Gunput Sadasew Naique* deceased.---Bombay, 26th March, 1839.

ખબર•ફીઓથી•આપીએચજે—બુધવારે•

તારીખ ૩ જી•આપરેલ•આવતા•મડીનાંનીએ

ને•દીને•બંફાં•મીલકતજે•તાંફાંજ•શીજનાં ૪

વાગા•પકી•એક•રફેવાનુ•ઘેર•તેની•જમીન•

ખુધાં•બફેર•લીલાંફુ•ક્રીને•વેચશે•તે•શ્રી•

બાફારફોટ•દાદીશેઠ•ની•અગીઆરીનાં•ઓફો

લામો•દેગર•વાડીમાંજે•તે•ફુપર•છાપાનો•

એંક ૨૦ મોજે•તે•મીલકત•ઠીફુએક્રપર•મ

રનાર•ગનપટ•શદાશીવ•નાજક્રની•

ફતી•એ•મીલકત•લીલાંફુઓ•જે•વધારે•

ક્રીમત•ચક્રડરો•તેને•નામે•લખાશે•તે•ધણીએ

શેક્રડે•૮ક્રા•૬૬૦•પરમાંણે•ફવેજ•અમાનત•

આપવો•તથા•બાકીનાં•નાંણાં•એક•મડીનાં

ની•અંદર•ચુકાવી•આપવાં•તથા•તે•ખુદતમાં

ખરીદદારનાં•ખરચે•તે•મીલકતનુ•ખત•બનાવી

આપેઆમો•આવશે—એમાં•ચુકરો•તો•તે•અ

માનતના•ફવેજ•ફુનેફગારીમો•જશે•તથા•એ

મીલકત•મરનાર•એજ•ગનપત•શદાશીવ•

નાજક્રની•જાશ્રેઅંમતને•ફુશાએ•પાકી•વે

ચારો—તારીખ ૨૫ મી•મારચ ૧૮૩૯ ❀

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL

Bombay Castle, 21st March 1839.

No. 168.---Lieut. W. K. Warner of the Bengal Horse Artillery is permitted to proceed to Europe, for a period of three years for the benefit of his health,

Bombay Castle, 21st March 1839.

No. 169—The orders issued by the Officer Commanding the Troops at Aden, under date the 21st January last, appointing Surgeon Gray of the Bombay European Regiment to the Medical charge of the Staff at Aden, is confirmed.

No, 170—The following is an Extract from a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 23rd Jan. 1839. (No. 2.)

Para. 1st. The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to return to their duty vizt :

Captain.....F. Apthorp,.....Overland.
" .....T. C. Heath, ...
Lieutenant..... ..W. W. Clarke,....Overland.
" ....W. Jones.....
Assistant Surgeon..B. A. R. Nicholson.

We have granted additional leave to Captain T. Tapp for six months.

No. 171—Ensign H. E. Marriott of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed leave of absence for a period of six months' to proceed to the Neilgherries for the benefit of his health.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.—*Secy. to Govt.*

BY MAJOR GENERAL SIR J. F. FITZGERALD, K. C. B.

20*th March* 1839.

Staff.. Capt. C. S. Stuart, A. D. C. to Major G. General Willis, from 24th February to 20th March, on urgent private affairs to proceed to Bombay.

Lieutenant A. P. McDougall 13th Regt. N. I. from 9th March to 9th April, on Medical certificate to proceed to the sea Coast.

Ensign J. McGregor, 21st Regt. N. I. from 18th March to 31st March, on Medical certificate to proceed to Bombay.

Lieutenant T. P. Walsh 52nd Regt. M. N. I. from 1st April to 31st May, on private affairs within the limits of the Southern Division.

21*st March* 1839.

Ensign J. D. DeVitre of the 25th Regiment N. I is directed to resume charge of his duties as Assistant to the Superintendent of Bazars of Poona.

A Brigade order by by Brigadier Gibbon dated Deesa 19th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon Parsons of the 3d Regiment Light Cavalry to afford Medical aid to the details and Families of Her Majesty's 40th Ragiment proceeding to Poona, and Surgeon Owen 3d Regiment Lt. Cav. to receive Medical charge of the Staff and 2d Troop of Horse Artillery, is confirmed.

A Division Order by Brigadier Fearon dated 18th instant directing Surgeon Howison of the 25th Regiment N. I. to afford Medical aid to the 21st Regiment N. I. during the absence of Surgeon Carstairs on sick certificate, is confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :—

Surgeon W. Carstairs 21st Regt. N. I. from 18th to 31st March, on Medical certificate to proceed to Singhur.

23*d March*, 1839.

Assistant Surgeon Williams is directed to proceed to Karrack, on being furnished with a passage by the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, to the place of disembarkation.

Assistant Surgeon Black is directed to proceed to Hursole to relieve Assistant Surgeon White; and Assistant Surgeon Mortin is directed to proceed to Deesa for general duty.

(Signed(STRATFORD POWELL.---Lieut. Col.
Adjutant General of the Army.

BOMBAY.

PRICE CURRENT AND MERCANTILE REGISTER COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23RD, 1839.

A pretty general complaint prevails in the bazar of the dull state of trade and of the difficulty which the dealers have in realizing their stocks, which they attribute greatly to the large look up of capital, and the present gloomy and precarious prospect of the Opium trade, the ramifications of which are very extensive.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—The demand continues good, and is mainly directed towards the English market, the operations for China being still limited.---Prices have been but slightly affected by the intelligence received by the Steamer which arrived on the 20th instant. On the evening previous 1100 bales of new Broach were purchased at Rs. 145½ ₹ candy, which is the highest price recently given.---Since the vessels arrival 300 to 400 candies of new Oomrawutty have been purchased at Rs. 128½ to Rs. 129 which is rather above the previous currency of the market. It is generally agreed that the bulk of the crop of this year from Surat, Broach and Jumbooseer will have arrived by the end of April.---The supplies from Dholera, Bhownuggur, Mhowa, Porebunder and Mangarole continue very small, and there is little probability of their increasing, the crop having almost entirely failed.---The arrivals from Oomrawutty and Bharsee are large, and the crop is represented as being a heavy one, but may be impeded in finding its way to the coast from the deficiency of water on some parts of the road.---The importations from Komptah bunder have also been considerable and some small parcels of the new crop have arrived, which is not commonly the case until after the rains.

OPIUM (*Malwa*).---The market remains suspended and is barren of transactions, a rigid system of surveillance being still exercised at the principal outlets in China by advices up to the end of last January, while much uncertainty is impended over the future policy of the authorities there as to the trade. On the 20th instant the passes sold amounted to 20,189 chests, of which 19,105 have arrived and 8,318 have been exported.

PEPPER.—The market is at present shortly supplied with both Malabar and Bhutkola but arrivals are expected. In the meantime the former commands Rs. 72 to Rs 73 and the latter Rs. 77 to Rs. 80 ₹ candy.

CARDAMONS.—Are in good demand and the stock of Komptah is low, but Malabar or the long sort are more abundant. The relative prices ₹ maund are Rs. 41 and Rs. 29.

GINGER —The market is largely supplied with new Malabar and the prices has fallen to Rs. 29 ₹ candy.

SUGAR CANDY.---The supply in the market is moderate but prices do not advance, there being little foreign enquiry for it. They are at present Rs. 6 and 11 annas ₹ maund.

PERSIAN & ARABIAN GULF PRODUCE.

COFFE (*Mocha*).---No fresh supplies have yet reached this market, and which has been almost entirely cleared of previous importations.

WOOL.---On our returns we find a purchase of 225 cuppas of the growths of the countries on the Indus at Rs. 138 ₹ candy, which is a little under the previous prices.---The demand continues active and parcels are bought up as they arrive.

GUMS.---The Stocks of Arabic and Olibanum are not heavy and both prepared for shipment may be purchased at Rs. 22 and Rs. 14 respectively ₹ cwt.---Anime is rather scarce but the prices is without alteration being Rs. 55 ₹ cwt.

CHINA & STRAITS PRODUCE.

CAMPHIRE.—The stock is light consisting of about 300 boxes.---Prices are somewhat higher and the demand for exportation is good.

CASSIA.---The same observation applies to this product of which there is not more than 500 to 600 boxes in the bazar. The price has risen to 96 reas ₹ lb.

SUGAR.---Stocks are very light excepting of Siam, of which a full merety of all in the warehouses consists, and further arrivals of it are daily expected. The comparatively low prices of the other descriptions show an inactivity in the demand.---The greater part of the Manila Sugar imported this season has been exported to England, there having been no market for it here.

ALUM.---About 300 candies recently imported from China have been sold at Rs. 30½ ₹ candy.

EUROPE GOODS.

METALS.

IRON BAR (*British*).—Is in good demand and the stock is low not being estimated at more than 3500 candies including the parcel which arrived yesterday.—Prices are well supported. The last sale took place at Rs. 43 ₹ candy.

DO. DO. (*Swedish*).—There is none in first hands no more in the dealers than about 200 candies. Supplies are much wanted. Good sized bars have been retailing as high as Rs. 80 ₹ candy.

DO. SHEET.—The stock is small and all the dealers hands who are retailing good sizes and weights (4 to 7 sheets in a cwt. bundle) at Rs. 10 to Rs. 10¼ ₹ cwt.

DO. HOOP.—The stock is moderate but sufficient for present wants in reference to the ordinary demand. It is estimated at cwt. 1000 to cwt. 1200. There is more in first hands. Retail prices at present are from Rs. 9 to Rs. 9½ ₹ cwt.

NAIL ROD (*Square*).—Is in good demand owing to the small stock which does not exceed 200 candies. The price at present obtainable is Rs. 53 ₹ candy.

DO. (*Round*).—From the same cause is in good enquiry at Rs. 55 ₹ candy.

The quantity in all hands is estimated at about 100 candies.

LEAD SHEET.---The stock is moderate and the article is in some enquiry owing to the scarcity of Pig.---The present price is Rs. 13 ₹ cwt.

DO. PIG.—The market is quite bare of it and supplies are wanted. We have to note the following sales.

100 Pigs 12th March 1839.....@ Rs. 16 ₹ cwt.
600 Cwts. expected via Australia.....@ „ 14 ₹ do.

TIN PLATES.---Are in some enquiry at Rs 29 to Rs. 29½ ₹ box from only 300 to 350 boxes being in the bazar.---Importers hold none.

COPPER.---Stocks of all kinds but particularly of bottoms, bolts and nails are small, but there is at present very little enquiry met with.---Tiles have fallen to Rs. 40 ₹ cwt.---Sheathing is dull at Rs. 58, and the demand for Brazier at Rs. 62 is small.---South American is being retailed at Rs. 46 to Rs. 47 ₹ cwt.---Only two importations of it have taken place from China this season.

SPELTER.---Prices are now on the decline, and the demand, with a supply to a fair extent, his abated.---Shipment to some extent are again on their way here from Calcutta. The present retail price is Rs. 13 ₹ cwt. but importations would not probably reach within 12 to 16 annas of it.

QUICKSILVER.---The market is quite bare and the first arrivals, if moderate in extent will command good prices. The last importers sale was made at Rs. 112 ₹ maund.

LEAD RED.---The stock is almost wholly exhausted and some trifling sales have been made at very high prices, a few cwts. having changed hands at Rs. 28 ₹ cwt.

DO. WHITE.---Of good quality, is also very scarce.

COCHINEAL.---The last sales made for arrival were done at Rs. 3. 8 to Rs. 3. 8½ annas ₹ lb but a small quantity for immediate delivery would bring rather higher prices, the stock in hand being small.

SAFFRON --- Fine is in good demand at Rs. 12 ₹ lb there being little at present in market and none in importers hands

YARN MULE.---

The present stock is large, particularly of Rs. 30 to 40, and the dealers complain of recent purchases moving slowly off their hands. Numbers from 10 to 16 are scarce, and in some demand for the Red Sea market.

WATER TWIST.—

Is in fair demand and the supplies are short. Prices range from 9. to 12 annas ₹ lb.

PIECE GOODS.—Prices have not improved, but on the contrary have declined for almost every description.—The sales during the week are to a limited extent, but we have no room for their insertion in our present Number.

THE MONEY MARKET.

GOVT. SECURITIES.—The Four ₹ cent Loans continue to suffer in opinion, and sales can only be made at 3 to 3¼ ₹ cent discount, and at which there is no demand.—Five ₹ cents of 1825 | 26 and 1829 | 30 are maintained at previous prices and sales can more easily be affected.

BILLS ON CALCUTTA.---Are not in much enquiry, Govt. sixty days sight drafts being difficult of sale at 1¼ ₹ cent premium.

DO. ON MADRAS.---Native hoondies at 30 days sight may be purchased at about 1 ₹ cent premium.

DO. ON CANTON.---Transaction are at present limited but drafts with Cotton shipping documents may be engaged at Rs. 206 to Rs. 207 ₹ 100 Dollars at sixty days sight.

DO. ON LONDON.---Exchange has continued to droop and has fallen from ¼ to ½ penny ₹ rupee, no drafts being at present procurable above 2s | 1d to 2 | 1¼ ₹ rupee at 6 months sight and at which there are few drawers.

The supply of foreign bills in our market, this season, has been smaller than for some years.---Glasgow Ship Bank bills at 90 days sight on their London Agents have been sold to the extent of £ 4550 stg. at 2s | ⅛ ₹ rupee.

FREIGHTS.

FREIGHT TO CHINA.---We have heard of no new engagements this week.---The last were done at Rs. 19 ₹ candy for Cotton.---The supply of tonnage now here, and to arrive in the next three months, will be large in reference to the crop.

DO. TO ENGLAND.---Tonnage both to London and Liverpool being very scarce at present rates have risen to £ 5. 10. @ 5. 15 ₹ ton at which engagements are being made.

P. S. Since preparing the above report the following further particulars have reached us.

The Iron which we noticed having arrived yesterday has been sold at the following prices.

43 Tons British Bars..... @ Rs. 43 ₹ candy.
8 Do. Iron Sheet..... @ „ 9 ₹ cwt.
6 Do. Nail Rod Square ..... @ „ 51 ₹ candy.
12 Do. Do. Round ..... @ „ 55 ₹ Do..

And the following quantity which has lain here for some time has been sold.

550 candies Bal..... @ Rs. 42 ₹ candy.
30 Do. Nail Rod Round ..... @ „ 53 ₹ Do.

We have further to note a sale of 35 Hhds. of Bass and 190 Hhds. of Allsopp's Ale imported from Calcutta at Rs. 90 ₹ hhd, also 15 tons of Spelter ₹ Kirkman Finlay at Rs. 12¼ ₹ cwt.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SONG, ON THE STORMING, OF ADEN.

On the 20th of December, from Bombay we set sail
For the shores of happy Arabia, with a fair and pleasant Gale
Our Ships being four in number, all hands being gallant men
Our jovial Crew, then bid adiew, unto old India then,

2.

Four hundred Europeans and sixty Golandauze
Embarked in Her Majesty's Cruizer, the Emand and Volage
Likewise the Lowjee Family, as she kept sailing nigh
Being a Store Ship, with the Guns on Board and three hundred Seapoys.

3.

On the 16th day of January, Cape Aden hove in view
We anchored in the inner bay, between one o'clock and two
On the 18th in the morning we all sailed round again
And saluted their Guns and Batteries with a Broad side from the Main,

4.

At 10 o'clock next morning, the action began at large
From the Company's Schooner Mahi, the Cruizer and Volage
For two hours and a quarter we Battered their Forts and Town
When we silenced all their Battery's and the town came tumbling down.

5.

The Infantry in two Divisions along the Ships did lay
The Artillery in the Bomb Boat kept shelling them away
We were hailed from the Volage, by our gallant Capt Smith
Saying now my lads push off on shore, and have at them for it,

6.

The first Lieutenant of the Volage, bold Dobree by name
Had Command of all the Gun Boats and all their gallant men
We were cheered from the Volage, as our tow ropes were cast away
So then we all took off our caps, and returned them, three times three

7.

When our Boats sailed by the Schooner as close in shore she lay
Three cheers for the little Schooner, bold Dobree did say
It was then again our caps came off, and we shouted loud and long
For Daniel's her bold Commander, one of the Heroes of our Song,

8.

Now as our Boats they neared the Shore, bold Dobree did say
Come come my lads make ready, on and follow me
He jumped into the water, his Sword from the Scabbard drew
And waving it above his head, while around him the Bullets flew

9.

Now all the Troops are landed and along the Shore we drew
We kept firing and advancing whilst the Enemy from us flew
The Sailors and Light Infantry they scoured the Town along
While we charged up to the Palace and their colors we pulled down

10.

So now my Boys we are landed, and Aden is our own
We planted the British Ensign on the Hill Fort and the Town
Here is a health to our bold Commander the Ships and all their Crew
Likewise the Bombay Regiment, the Twenty-Fourth and Artillery too.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—No one I am certain who has resided long enough in Bombay to be able to contrast the present with the past system of Police in this place will hesitate a moment to give the palm to that under our very able Superintendent Captain Shortt, by whose indefatigable exertions many improvements have been made in view to producing greater efficiency.

There is one suggestion however which I would venture to offer to that officer and which must have occurred to himself long ere this, were he in the habit of passing through the Appollo Gate as frequently as it is my lot to do, *i. e.* the great facility of ingress and egress that would result from teaching the natives through the medium of the Police Peons their right hand from their left, and insisting on their acting on such knowledge; as with the increased population of the Island which has taken place and must be evident to every one within the past few years, it is next to impossible to drive a vehicle of any sort along the public streets without knocking down some one who has not been taught the important lesson above alluded to.—Now that the Colaba Velard is nearly finished, after being under consideration for upward of thirty years, now that a public nuisance of the most revolting and disgusting nature in Back Bay is to be swept from off the face of the earth, after having existed for Centuries, it is high time instead of grumbling and finding fault with many things that appear objectionable, that we lay our shoulders to the wheel in right good earnest to remedy them; holding all such up to public scorn and contumely until they are removed by those who have the power and the inclination to do so.

OBSERVER.

BOMBAY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

Captain W. Lang Political Agent Kattiwar .... Rs.	150 0 0	Corporal J. Kelly.....	5 0 0
From Individuals in Kattiwar thro' ditto....	35 0 0	„ Sinclair	2 0 0
		Bombardier Priestly.....	2 0 0
		„ Tandy.....	2 0 0
Captain Warden.....	35 0 0	Mr. J. Fiernan.....	8 0 0
Conductor J. McDonald..	5 0 0	Dy. Asst. Comy. H. T. Dilley.....	8 0 0
„ P. Cowley	5 0 0		
„ W. Ballard....	3 0 0	Park Serjeant Taylor.....	2 0 0
Store and Park Serjeant F. W. Smyth.....	1 2 0	Gunner Finningan.....	1 0 0
		T. W.....	10 0 0

N. H. THORNBURY, Recrctary.

Bombay, F. R. F. Office, 25th March 1839.

HIGH WATER TABLE 26TH MARCH, 1839.

	MORN.	EVE.
Tuesday	6 01	6 19
Wednesday	6 00	6 11
Thursday	5 59	6 11
Friday	5 58	6 11

MEMORANDUM OF EXCHANGE FOR COMPANY'S PAPER, BILLS, &c.

" BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT MARCH 16.

Current value of Government Securities.

	Rs. as	Rs. as.
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 1151 to No 3000.....	108-12	109
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 3001 to No 6000.....	109	109-4
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825 26 From No 6001 to No 10,000.....	109-12	110
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 10001 to No 15,200.....	110-12	110
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1829-30.....	110-12	111
Four ₹ cent Loan of 1832-33.....	103-12	104
Four ₹ cent Loan of 1835-36. (Company's.....	97-12	98
Five ₹ cent Transfer Loan, of 1834-35. Nominal,...	114	114-8

Course of Exchange.

Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days sight (Company's Rs..)	102-4	102-8
Bills on Calcutta @ 30 ditto....ditto (Sicca. Rs)	108-8	109
Bills on Madras @ 60 ditto....ditto.....	100-8	101
Bills on Canton @ 60 ditto....ditto ₹ 100 Dollars.	207	208
	s. d.	*s. d.*
Bills on London @ 6 months sight....	2-1	2-2
Bills on London @ 30 days sight (Ceylon Govt	1-11½	1-11¾

Price of Bullion and Specie

Spanish Dollars whole ₹ 100.....	219	219-8
Ditto do. broken ₹ 100.....	219-8	219-8
German Crowns ₹ 100.....	215-8	216
Sovereigns or Bank of England Notes ₹ £ Stg.. ..	10-4	10-8
Sycee Silver large ingots ₹ 100 Tolahs.....	103-8	103-12
Ditto do, imall ingots ₹ 100 Tolahs....ditto....	103-4	103-8

PREMIA OF INSURANCE.

Bombay to London.....	3 0 0 *a* 3 8 0 ₹ Ct.
Ditto to the Cape of Good Hope.....	2 0 0 *a* 2 8 0 do.
Ditto Port Louis.....	1 8 0 *a* 2 0 0 do.
Ditto Calcutta.....	2 0 0 *a* 2 8 0 do.
Bombay to Madras.....	1 8 0 *a* 2 0 0 do.
Ditto Colombo.....	1 0 0 *a* 1 8 0 do.
Ditto Whampoa.....	2 8 0 do
Ditto Batavia.....	2 0 0 do.
Bombay to Singapore.....	2 0 0 do.
Ditto Bussorah.....	3 0 0 do.
Ditto Bushire.....	28 0 0 do.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

None.

DEPARTURES.

March 26 Assistant Surgeon W. Leggett, Medical Establishment to Neilgherics.
Do. 25 Lt. Captain G. N. Prior, R. N. Depot to Poonah.
Do. 26 Assistant Surg. W. Hardy, 22d Bt. N. I. to Scinde,
Do. 25 Vety. Surgeon T. Aston, to Sea.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

None.

DEPARTURES.

March 25 The East India Company's Pattimar Pownah, Hussankhan, Syrang to Surat.
Do. do. The East India Company's Steamer Atalanta Capt. Robert Lowe, Commander to Suez.

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
Eliza.....	Forbes & Co.....	London	10th do.
Sir H. Compton.....	C. Cursetjee & Co....	China.	
Hellas.....	Remington & Co.....	Lintin.	Quick desp.
Catherine.....	Eduljee Framjee.....	Madras	ditto.
Lady Rowena.....	Edmond, Bibby & Co..	Liverpool..	This day.
Morley.....	McVicar Burn & Co....	London.	10th April
Stalkart.....	Supt. I. Navy.....	Kurrachee.	Quick desp.
Osprey.....	Ritchie Steuart & Co....	Liverpool..	Uncertain.
James McIlroy.....	Skinner and Co.....		
Kirkman Finlay.....	Ritchie, Steuart & Co..		
Caledonia.....	McVicar Burn & Co..		

Her M. ships of War, Cruizer and Volage.

H. C. Vessels.—Steamer Hugh Lindsay, Receiving Ship Hastings, Schooners, Constance and Emily, Thetis light Vessel at the Rock Station and Bengal Pilot Brig Orissa.

Country Vessels.—Brig Tauze Lord Castlereagh, Cambridge, Cornwallis, Charles Forbes, Adelaide, Caledonia, Fort William, Samdany, Charlotte, Brig Mahmoodey, Grab Ship Dowla Savoy, Benares, Allalavie, Sylph, Helen, Castle Huntly, Kusroviett, Brig Grab Caudry, Robert Spankie, Grab Brig Dowlut Pursad, Futta, Hulbary, Futtay Sallam, Julia, Victoria. Markabaker, Vansitart, Hydroose, and Hannah

Arab—Ship Tauze
Danish—Syden
Portuguese—Brig Cassador

EXPECTED.

VESSELS	AGENTS	FROM	TO SAIL.
Maria (Steam).....	McVicar Burn & Co..	London ..	16th Dec.
Golconda.....	Framjee Cawasjee Esq..	do.. ..	11th Oct.
Thomas Coutts.....		do.. ..	
John Denniston.....	Ritchie, Steuart & Co..	do.. ..	
Thames.....	Dirom, Carter & Co....	do.. ..	early in Feb.
Euphrates.....	Do.	do. & Cape	30th Nov.
Cestrian.....	Do.	do.. ..	early in Dec.
Syria.....	Do.	do.. ..	8th Dec.
Crusader.....	Do.	do.. ..	6th Jan.
Higginson.....	Higginson & Cardwell..	do.. ..	14th Nov.
Competent.....	Ritchie Steuart & Co..	do.. ..	4th Dec.
Johnstone.....	Dirom Carter &o Co..	do.. ..	early in Jan.
Manchester.....	W. Nicol and Co.....	do.. ..	early in do.
Barbara.....		do.. ..	17th Jan.
Wm. Sharpies.....		do.. ..	10th do.
Broad Oak.....		do.. ..	18th do.
British Merchant.....	Edmond Bibby & Co..	Llanelly	12th Nov.
Hector.....	Do.	do.. ..	
T. Worthington.....		do.. ..	
Demera Gackot.....		do.. ..	16th Jan.
Cassandra.....	W. Nicol & Co.....	Clyde.. ..	5th Nov.
Monarch.....	Do.	do.. ..	18th Dec.
William.....	Skinner & Co.....	do.. ..	8th Oct.
Albyn.....		do.. ..	9th Jan.
La Navarin..	Thos. Jeffries & Co....	Bourbon ..	15th Dec.
Packet Boat Bordelais	Do.	Bordeaux ..	do.
Emma.....	Do.	Rio.. ..	1st Jan.
Tranquillidade..... ..	Do.	Macao,....	20th Dec.
Marquis Hastings.....	Do.	do.. ..	do.
Abbotsford.....	Dirom Carter & Co....	do.. ..	20th do.
Drongan.....	Thos. Teffries..... ..	Madrus.. ..	12th Jan.
Ivez.....		do. ..	12th Feb.

From China.—Sullimany, and Sultana
" *Singapore*—Asia Felix
" *Calcutta*—Colombo, and Resolution.

INDIAN AND EASTERN INTELLIGENCE.

AGRA UKHBAR.—MARCH, 16.

We have letters dated Camp Roojan 28th ultimo, three marches from Shikarpoor, which represent the country to be a complete desert, without water, a blade of grass, or a stalk of kirbee. Should it preserve this character during two or more marches, the consequences to the cattle and camp followers it was apprehended, would be serious. As they approach the plain of Dadur, near the Bolan Pass, it will be necessary to carry water, for it is said five day's consumption.

The Shah reviewed his troops at Shikarpoor, on the 25th February, as well as Brigadiers Sales' and Roberts' Brigades on the 21st and 22nd. An Account of these and the orders of our Envoy Mr. Macnaghten on the occasion, are given in another column, as supplied to us by a correspondent.

The following is from a letter dated Bukkur the 26th ultimo, written from the Bombay Br

and water scarce, indeed, the latter will have to be conveyed for the use of the troops. The Shah with his force, and our Infantry Brigades remain at Shikarpoor till the arrival of Sir J. Keane on the 3rd or 4th proximo. Advance forwards, and a free passage into Cabool *is all but granted*. The whole of the Chiefs, Dost Mahommud excepted have given in and his submission is anticipated on the nearer approach of the Army. The river has risen three feet within the last three days, and the bridge of boats (which is being kept up merely till the arrival of the Shah's Horse Artillery, Captain Anderson from Meerutt,) will it is expected go with a run. A noble river the Indus, putting the Gungajee to shame. The Shah reviewed the troops at Shikarpoor in a Palkee.

The indispositions of Runjeet Singh is, it is whispered in certain circles, entirely assumed, to afford a pretext, for his not leading in person the troops intended to co-operate with us in the restoration of Shah Soojah. This is far from improbable and is strengthened by the apparent mystery in which the Rajah's illness is involved. It is too so much in character with the policy of these people as to look very like the truth.

Agra.—The Governor General was at Umbala on the 9th, from whence he proceeds straight to Simla. His visit to Sirhind, the old and extensive ruins of which excited his curiosity, has been put off to a future period.

The Commander-in-Chief and private Staff arrived at Bombay on the 5th instant. A General Order has subsquently appeared directing Generals Torrens and Churchill, and Col. Fane to join his Excellency at his new Head Quarters.

Colonel Reidleaves for Muttra to-morrow evening.

The Ice Committee have determined to commence consuming on the 18th instant, when subscribers are requested to send their servants. It has been resolved to use it thus early, as the quantity made is insufficient to fill one Pit, and cannot bear removal to another, upon which the only chance of saving it depends. The whole, weighed from the Pans, was 1,447 maunds, which reduced by melting and wastage, is calculated to last one month.

Moorshedabad.---The Joint Magistrate Mr. Lushington left this station on the 27th, under a subpœna to Calcutta to give evidence in the Nizamut Adawlut, we believe, touching his hand writing. The current business of the Foujdary Court is conducted in his absence by the Agent for the Supression of Thuggee, Captain Whiteford; who is vested in this and the neighbouring zillahs with the power of a Joint Magistrate. Our chief Magistrate Mr. Elliott is still in the mofusil. —*Moorshedabad News, March 5.*

THE METCALFE MEMORIAL.

PROCEEDINGS OF A PUBLIC MEETING,

Held at Agra, on Wednesday 1st March, 1839.

Mr. Hamilton having been requested to take the Chair, explained that the Meeting had been called to consider various objections, which had been urged to the proposed appropriation of the Funds, as notified in the Resolutions passed at the last Meeting, these might be briefly stated as follows:

1st. That the testimonial subscribed for by the residents in the North Western Provinces, should be located within the North Western Provinces.

2nd. That the seat of Government of the late Lieutenant Governor, ought to have some testimonial erected at it, that would mark the high sense entertained of the public and private esteem, in which Sir Charles Metcalfe was, and is still held throughout the provinces.

3rd. That as the late Lieutenant Governor was a munificent patron of the Agra Public Library presenting to it many works and volumes, besides the Library furniture, it is incumbent on the public to provide for their due preservation, since that in which they have hitherto kept, is not longer available, and that no more fitting appropriation of a part of the subscribed fund can be adopted, than the erecting of a suitable building at Agra, to be designated the Metcalfe Testimonial for the North Western Provinces.

4th. That the Portrait of Sir C. Metcalfe, for which a subscription list was circulated, and intended to be suspended in the Agra Public Rooms, should be placed in the proposed building

After much discussion on the above objections and sundry proposals, the following Resolution was put and carried by a majority.

That with a view to meet the wishes of several of the subscribers in the North Western Provinces, to the Metcalfe Testimonial, disapproving and opposing the the suggested transfer of the whole Funds, to the Metcalfe Building in Calcutta, and with reference to the recorded resolutions, passed at former Meetings, this Meeting are of opinion, that so much of the resolution of the last Meeting stipulating, that a Bust of Sir Charles Metcalfe, to be put up in the Calcutta Library Building be modified, and that the amount estimated as the cost of the Bust or 8,000 Rupees be appropriated to the building at Agra to be termed the Metcalfe Testimonial for the North Western Provinces in which the Agra public Library shall be deposited, and that the remainder of the subscription after deducting the said sum 8,000 rupees be forthwith remitted to the Secretary of the Metcalfe Fund Committee to be added to the Metcalfe Library Building Fund, and that the subscribers be again solicited for the payment of their subscriptions outstanding, that the accounts may be finally adjusted as here is determined; that the following Committee be appointed to superintend and decide on the building of the Metcalfes Testimonial for the North Western Provinces.

Major Terraneau,
Mr. Hamilton,
Mr. Wells,
Mr. Morland,
Dr. Duncan,
Mr. G. J. Gordon,
Capt. the Hon'ble H. Dalzell,
R. N. C. Hamilton,
Chairman.

DELHI GAZETTE.—March 13.

We congratulate Major General Nott, Commanding the Bengal Infantry Division of the Army of the Indus, on the honor he has had in leading the *first* body of disciplined Troops that ever crossed that noble stream on the morning of the 14th ultimo. Three Bands playing while passing over, tended considerably to enliven the scene. On the three succeeding days the rest of the Infantry, Cavalry, &c. crossed, and the whole of the Bengal Force, including Shah Shoojah's Army, were assembled at Shikarpore on the 20th, since which there has been nothing but Parades, inspections, and reviews, morning and evening, generally to gratify Shah Shoojah-ool-Moolk. On the 19th he went in state to look at the Infantry, and after they had passed in review before him, His Majesty, with the thousands assembled, passed to the Cavalry Camp, where the Lancers, Horse Artillery, Camel Battery, and all the Cavalry were drawn up in Review Order to receive him. After the salute His Majesty went to the right and passed down the whole line, resuming his station at the flag; the whole passed in review order before him; the sight was grand and imposing. Among many remarks His Majesty said, "I see that our work will speedily be accomplished, and I shall ever consider my house the Englishman's home." He then presented Sir Willoughby Cotton with a sword, and bags containing 8000 rupees were brought forward and presented to the Troops assembled, as a gift from Shah Shoojah-ool-Moolk. The Troops are now on the move for the Bolan Pass; the Cavalry and Horse Artillery moved on the 22nd; the 1st Brigade of Infantry march on the 24th; the 4th Brigade on the following day (the 25th), and the Park &c. on the 26th. The whole of the Shah's Army were to remain there until the 2d or 3d of this month, also the 31st and 42d Native Infantry. The Bombay Army will, it is said, reach Shikarpore by the 8th of March, so that including the Shah's Force, it is supposed, the Army will enter Affghanistan with 20,000 men. The Shah's Regiments are said to be in a very forward state, they move, and fire, remarkably well, and no doubt will speedily be in a high state of field discipline, and the greatest credit is due to the Officers. There seems to be a sad want of correct information, and even now we are not certain whether the Bolan Pass will be defended or not, one hour we are told that all is friendly, and the next that thousands are entrenched and ready to dispute the passage; however, certain it is that the Troops will overcome any obstacles opposed to them, if they should not, it will not be *their* fault, for Sir John Keane will be with them, and he is considered a good Officer.

Recent accounts from Shikarpoore, where the Bengal Troops were (with the exception of the 35th N. I. in *Bukkur*) all encamped, enable us to announce that the Force was to move on immediately though the *Bolan* pass, in the following order of march.---The Cavalry Brigade to break ground, in progress, on the 23rd, The 1st Brigade of Infantry on the 24th. The 4th Brigade on the 25th and the Park on the 26th ultimo. agreeable to the following route:---

Names of Stages.	Miles.	Cavalry 1st Brigade Infantry and Horse Artillery.	Major Genl. Colton.	4th Brigade Infantry.	Major Genl. Nott.	Park and 4th Local Horse.	Major Pew.
From Shikarpoor		23rd Feb...	Brigade Sale.	24th February....	Major Genl. Nott.	25th February....	Major Pew.
To Jaun.....	21	24th ,, ...	,, ...	25th ,, ...	,, ...	26th ,, ...	,, ...
Lukeeana,..	10	25th ,, ...	,, ...	26th ,, ...	,, ...	27th ,, ...	,, ...
Rojhan,.....	10	26th ,, ...	,, ...	27th ,, ...	,, ...	28th ,, ...	,, ...
Burshoree,..	25	27th ,, ...	,, ...	28th ,, ...	,, ...	1st & 2nd March,	,, ...
Candaha.....	8	27 and 28th	,, ...	28th & 1st March,	,, ...	3rd & 4th	,, ...
Keroo.....	13	1st March,	2nd	2nd ,, ...	3rd	5th	6th
Jhoo.....	12	2nd ,, ...	3rd	3rd ,, ...	4th	,, ...	7th & 8th
Mochee,.....	16	3rd ,, ...	4th	4th ,, ...	5th	,, ...	,, ...
Ibha,.....	15	4th ,, ...	5th	5th ,, ...	6th	,, ...	9th
Deh Hajee,..	16	5th ,, ...	6th	6th ,, ...	7th	,, ...	10th
Dahur,.....							

The 2nd Brigade of Infantry was to remain at *Shikarpore*, with *Shah Soojah's* Force, until the 2nd or 3d of the present month, when all would follow the Bengal Column.

The 35th Native Infantry was to follow the *Bengal* Column, so soon as relieved, by the *Bombay* Troops, at *Bukkur*.

Our latest letters from Sir Willoughby Cotton's Camp state that a scarcity of water had been experienced at *Roghan* a place three marches in advance, from *Shikarpore*; and our Cavalry had been sent on by *Regiments* in consequence. This occurred on the 26th ultimo, up to which date only one Well had been found there, but subsequently two more Wells, of good water, had been discovered, and the Troops, which had been halted, were to move on again, without delay.

At *Janeedera* and *Roghan* the grass was both scarce and indifferent—and. strange to say, no *Kirbee*, or any kind of fodder, had been laid in at either place, and no kind of supplies, for the Army, at the latter!

The leading Brigade of the Bengal Column expected to reach *Dadur* on the 7th Instant. The 16th Lancers had already passed though the Forest, 26 miles in extent, between *Roghan* and *Burshoree*—they started at midnight, and accomplished this unusually long march with great ease.

Sir John Keane expected to reach *Lurkanu* on the 3d or 4th Instant.

The *Shah's* Troops were to move on through the *Gundawa* Pass, instead of following the Bengal Column.

Rumour had it that the 31st Regiment *Bengal* Native Infantry would, to a certainty, be Cantoned, for a time, at *Shikarpore*, and that both the 35th and 42d Regiments (Bengal) would *probably* be left in upper *Scinde*, until the return of our Troops (through the *punjaub*) from *Cabul*, in September next.

The Hydrabad folk are, we understand, to pay six lakhs yearly and to maintain 5,000 men in Scinde.

When the immediate return of the Force from Lower Scinde was thought doubtful, Mr. McNaughten proposed advancing into Candahar with the 4th Brigade and the contingent. I judge by this that no very serious opposition can be expected. It is quite true that the Candahar Chiefs have bowed in submission to the Shah, and I believe it is equally true that Dost Mahommed will not show his face as an enemy. Our trip towards Lower Scinde was not a particularly pleasant one, the weather being hot in the extreme. I have never felt anything like it in any part of India at this season. The Thermometer not unfrequently stood at 90° and even 95° in the tent, but what made the heat of the day still more apparent was the cold of the nights and mornings a difference of 45° often occurred between sunrise and 2 P. M. Our camp is about three miles from Sukur, but close to the river, which takes a few eccentric twists hereabout. The Jungle all around and the road to the bridge is almost impassable from the stench arising from putrid camels, which are lying about in all directions.

The views from the different elevated spots on both sides of the river, near Bukkur, are truly beautiful, I have never seen any thing in India to be compared to them.

I don't know what number of Troops Sir John Keane is going to send up here, but the *on dit* is that some will come. Should no unforeseen event occur, we shall be back in the Provinces again by the end of Octr. or beginning of November next, this is next to a certainty.

The 2d of April is spoken of as the probable date of our arrival at Candahar and our Summer residence is to be Ghiznee, won't that be delightful? The climate is equal to that of Simla, and the Scenery is not to be surpassed. Besides all this, what pleasing sensations must arise from a visit to Baber's Tomb and other interesting Monuments of former greatness, I only wish we were there now, that we might have lots of spare time to look about and see the sights. The Government have sanctioned the appointment of another European Officer to each of the Shah's Regiments but I believe, none of this Force are to get a share, as it might interfere with the efficiency of the Regiments from which they might be drawn. The certainty of gratuitous grub did not elicit a single audible symptom of delight from the Jacks, as they crossed the bridge. I wonder if we shall be any the better of our travels? they say 12 month's batta is to be the reward of all our toil, I am sure, I hope so, for many of us will much need it. Marching at all times is expensive but particularly so when every article is increased in price ten fold; a man cannot keep a donkey under 30 rupees, I wonder how our Dhobees manage? The number of deceased *Edwards* by the way answers this query. Gram is only obtainable from the Commissariat, and then only in small quantities and very dear (8 seers per rupee,) Jowar is 11 seers in the Village, no other grain is procurable, nearly all the messes are out of wine and Brandy,—we shall have to take to the Mei Shiraz before long.

Ferozepore, March 1st.—It is said Genl. Duncan leaves this in a few days, and that the Buffs and Skinner's Horse return to their respective Stations.

Extract of a letter from N. W. ---but near to—Shikarpore, 27th February, 1839.

The Camel Battery came on here Yesterday, by way of placing some ugly Ravines in our Rear, and getting all ready for a start onwards. We have had no Dawk in for these *five* days past!

By a letter from the Governor General's Camp, we learn that His Lordship and Suit marched from Kurnaul on the 4th, reached Umballa on the 9th, and was to be at Bhar (at the foot of the Hills) on the 14th instant. From the excessive heat experienced in Camp, His Lordship had given up all idea of visiting Sirhind, which it was his original intention to have done. Lord Auckland, the Misses Eden and Suite will remain a few days, probably, at Subathoo, previous to their journey on to Simla.

(From the North West Englishman.)

Camp. Shikarpore, 21st Feb. 1839.

Sir,—The Cavalry Brigade of the Army of the Indus this morning moved up to Shikarpore, where are now sembled the Shah's and Bengal forces, all eager for an advance to the Bolan Pass, which, report alleges, will be pre-occupied by the Cant dharees.

There is a lamentable scarcity of camels for the conveyance of supplies. The Commissariat have, with great difficulty, been prevailed upon to make over a thousand camels to the Shah's force. Feeding us appears to have been deemed supererogatory by all parties; little, if any, provision for that purpose seems to have been made; the Commissariat buy up every thing; and we are told to feed ourselves, but yet must neither plunder nor forage! The good sense of this arrangement must be apparent to the meanest capacity but great minds cannot stoop to such minuteness as feeding troops, it is quite sufficient with them to say "let them feed themselves."

This want will probably occasion a change in all the plans of the campaign. Indeed I hear this morning, that the offer is to be made to us of remaining where we are, and trying to procure food for ourselves, while the Regular Army advances to Cabul or proceeding voluntarily, and with our eyes open to the certainty of there being no supplies laid in for us beyond Dadur. If the former expedient be adopted, the Shah, will, I suppose, accompany the Regulars thereby fulfilling in their most literal sense, the *words* of the Government proclamation that the Shah should *enter* Affghanistan surrounded by his own troops." His Majesty having so done when he crossed the Indus! As to the *spirit* of the proclamation *c'est une autre* chose altogether. But how shall we reconcile this step with the clause touching the Regular Army defending His Majesty from "*external aggression?*" The defence of the Bolan Pass by the Barikzaes can scarcely be twisted even by our Eastern Valiets into "*maozahimut i-be-roonee.*"

But a truce to speculations and the vain attempt to reconcile the words and acts of our diplomatists: it is "a far cry to Loch Awe," and it will be long ere the Downing Street worthies take notice of trifling discrepancies affecting only the interests of some millions so far removed from London as the inhabitants of Khorasan.

The plain of Shikarpore presents at present a strange and edifying spectacle---namely, thirteen thousand gallant troops, submitting with heavenly resignation to be plundered in the most bare faced manner by a set of villians, whom the treaty of Hydrabad has converted from open enemies into false friends. Starving in the midst of plenty, denied the common necessaries of life, and absolutely insulted by the Darogha of Shikarpore, by name Jyt Mull, we yet cannot complain nor raise a finger to right ourselves, but must submit to every thing, because the Ameers are said to have made peace. If so, let them prove their friendship by their acts; if not with us, they are against us, and we should be allowed to compel them to respect us or at all events furnish all necessaries at just remunerating rates. But the treatment we are now experiencing, and which will not change until we teach the Sindees our physical superiority, is the result of our late proceedings and the peace which put a stop to them. The whole of those proceedings and the favorable terms acceded to the Ameers at the moment when Sir J. Keane was ready to give them their deserts, has left on the minds of all the Natives of Central Asia the impression that we were afraid of their power and would grant any thing rather than come to blows. To this and this only will be attributable any opposition we may now encounter during our advance. Had Hydrabad fallen, where was the power between the Oxus and the Indus which could hope to withstand an Army victorious over the strongest and wealthiest Princes in Asia? Certainly not in Candahar or Cabul. But beginning a campaign and that too our first in Central Asia, with a bad (if not a disgraceful) peace can leave but one impression on the minds of our foes, who will now muster by thousands to oppose a force which they cannot imagine *could* have taken Hyprabad and yet have granted such terms as have been conceded to the Ameers and have borne the insults and bowed to the misconduct of their petty functionaries. We shall yet live to rue the day that Colonel Pottinger offered the Ameers his finale; as we now do that which sent us into a Country like this where we are expossed to every hardship, and danger of an enemy's Territory without any one of it's concomitant advantages.

CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA COURIER.---March, 11.

We understand that the subscription list of the new Mechanic's Institution, shows a goodly array of names —already no less than 2,200 Rupees have been subscibed by the liberally-disposed community of Culcutta as *donations* to the new building, and about a hundred and twenty persons have enrolled their names on the list as *members*. The present, and rapidly progressing, prosperity of this Institution, we hope, will prove an earnest of its future well-being.

Thanks to the power of steam, a voyage to America from England or the Continent has now become a mere trip of pleasure, which thousands will no doubt, be soon induced to take; indeed, a Liverpool paper has it, that a number of persons were about leaving England in the spring merely for the *gratification of curiosity*. In illustration of the expedition now used in the transit from the one country to the other we will mention, that a gentleman of Liverpool crossed the Atlantic in the "*Great Western,*"---visited Niagara, Montreal, Quebec Philadephia, and Washington, and returned to England in a saling packet, accomplishing both the voyages and his American tour besides in *less than two months!!* Would that we had one or two sisters of the *Great Western* steaming betwen this and Suez---we might then expect to see our friends coming out to pay us a months visit to eat Mangoe fish and Mangoes, and then proceed up the Ganges, see Agra, Dehlie, the Himmalehs and other sights of India, and then return to England after an absence of only a few months; during which, exclusive of what they might find in India worthy of observation, they would be enabled to visit the wonders of Egypt, and all that is deserving of attention in the countries between this and Britain.

We have just received the *Southern Australian* to the 1st December, from which we have only time to make one extract. We regret to observe that the *Parsee* was wrecked on her passage from Hobart Town to Adelaide upon the Troubridge Reef, near which it appears she had no business to be, and blame seems to be imputed to her commander—no lives appear to have been lost.

BENGAL HURKARU.—March 11.

The Shipping report of yesterday announced the arrival of the *Paragon*, Coleman, from Liverpool 21st October; the *Mariaia*, Henry, from Rangoon 19th February; and the *Donna Carmelita*, Foss, from Bombay 10th January and Ceylon 5th February.

Mauritius,—By the last arrival from the Mauritius, we have received the *Cerneen* up to the 10th of January, but it contains hardly any thing of interest to our readers here. The members of the Commission of Enquiry, had at length, after some two month's delay, been allowed £1 sterling each per diem, for their travelling expences, and were on the point of renewing their enquiries which had been closed respecting the town of Fort Louis. The Impression was, by a private letter, that in the towns, the Indian labourers "were very much satisfied with the good masters and very discontented with the bad ones." In the towns, of course, less discontent was to be looked for; but what we are curious to know, is what will be done with the kidnapped individuals, who prove themselves to be so? It will be a cruel mockery to these poor wretches to refuse them a passage, but who is to pay for it! We anxiously await, and hope soon to see, the report of our own committee. There is a letter from Major Archer to the meeting, which took place at the Mauritius on the 11th January, thanking then for the vote of thanks offered to him. He seems to think, that existing difficulties, referring to the cooly question we suppose) will soon be settled to the satisfaction of all parties." We cordially hope they may, and that it may not be forgotten, that there are four parties to all questions connected with the matter. Ourselves, (the Cooliephiles as the *Cerneen* terms us) the planters, *and the coolies* and slaves, and we trust that the greatest good of the greatest number, will be the ruling principle of the arrangement, whatever that may be. The only arrival from this port, is the *Frasquita*, Captain Herrichon, which was bound to Bourbon, but was obliged to put into the Mauritius on account of having received damages,

Continuing our extracts from the *Cerneen*, we find, that another fire had broken out on the 19th of December, in the sepoys' barracks beyond the Grand River, but it was quickly extinguished. Mr. Lloyd and Major Wilson, are again noticed as being the most intrepid and active of the Europeans. Our contemporary bitterly reproaches the Governor, Sir Wm. Nicolay, and his staff who, he says, have never quitted the Government country-house at *Reduit!* Their imbecile police, too, are severely reproached for their utter inefficiency, and the Editor, very sensibly we think, calls upon his countrymen to help themselves by forming a fire association. All parties are enthusiastic in praise of the soldiers and officers of the 35th and 12th Regiment. "The truth is," says the *Cerneen*, "that the troops alone gave the only efficient assistance, and without them half the town would have been a prey to the flames;" and, again, "do not let us forget to add, that all join in attributing the safety of the quarter of the *rue de* Moka, to the gallantry of Captain Hutchinson, who was seen for a long time in the midst of the flames, fighting with them, so to speak, hand to hand."

In the *Cerneen* of the 1st of January, we find, that Captain Cook, of the *Paragon*, had communicated the loss, at Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, on the 24th of November, of the ship *Dunlop*, of Dublin, from Scotland, bound to Sydney, having on board 90 emigrants. All on board were saved."

New Year's Day had passed over quietly. The following will interest the Committee of our Mechanics' Association, who, we, think, should, as soon as possible, open a correspondence with the Directors, M. A. Miconin and Martin. They may get some useful hints from them.

"Normal School of Arts and Trades. The return of the pupils is fixed for the 7th of January Fathers and guardians are quested to observe, that the lectures will also be opened on the 7th. The forges, locksmithry, plumbers work, tinmans', wheelwrights,' coachmakers', carpenter's' and joiners' shops, being in full work, contracts in these departments will be taken. Work already finished by the pupils, bear witness to the success of the establishment, and public attention is speedily called to the wheelwrights' department, where several pairs of wheels may be seen, made upon a new principle."

The Shipping Report of this-morning announced the arrival of the *Ranger*, Proudfoot, from Table Bay (no date) and Cape of Good Hope 14th January.

An Extra Shipping Report subsequently issued, announced the arrival of the *Jeesy*, Auld, from Penang 7th February.—*March* 12.

We have received some numbers of *two* contemporary journals, published at Adelaide, in South Australia, namely the *Southern Australian* and the *South Australian Gazette*. The existence of two newspapers at this little colony is, we trust an evidence of its flourishing condition.—*Ibid.*

We have received by the *Ranger*, Cape Papers to the 11th January. They do not appear to contain anything of particular interest.

We have received Mr. Solomon's St. Helena List of arrivals and departures, extending to the 26th November, from which we have extracted the latest East India Shipping news; which will be found in another place.—*March* 13.

Rangoon News.

Feb. 18. 1839.—It is said the Woondock is more alarmed at internal than external enemies. Troops are arriving from the capital. Perhaps the present state of the country will compel Tharrawddie to patch up a hollow truce with us, that he may crush the rising spirit and further ruin the country. Where he in dread of our advancing from Munnipore, he would not send his troops from the capital. From the facility with which he has played upon our Government, and rendered our nation ridiculous, by the treatment our Resident patiently submits to, as if we dreaded his displeasure, he doubtless is of opinion that he may spurn us and coax us like another Spaniel. An individual in office, in whom the sustainment of our national character depends, is a public not a Government servant, on the same principle, as a tradesman or daily labourer, is widely different from a menial servant.

Sunday, March 2. 1839.---The Shahbundar arrived yesterday from Amerapoora, but had not seen any one attached to our Residency.

His Majesty conceives the Colonel to be more intent on personal points than national ones. He is indignant with some party or person, whom he suspects has advised the Colonel to adopt this straightforward line of conduct. He probably begins to suspect he has made a wrong estimation of our intellectual powers. Benson is not a Bayfield. His Majesty has not sent so large a force to suppress the spirit of insurrection, as the Woondock required to have, because he did not wish to excite suspicion of any hostile intention against the English. I infer from this, that the Woondock dread the rising spirit of discontent about Rangoon, and that His Majesty does not feel himself safe againsts our Munnipore forces. It seems His Majesty was enraged to hear of the insurrection, and when he hears of our additional reinforcement at Maulmain, should therefore the Colonel be recalled at the same time from his position of disgrace and contumely to our national character, perhaps His Majesty will give way half a point or perhaps a whole point, that he may gain more time to exhibit us to the world in the ridiculous character of a contemptible second rate power, as the Chinese have done before him.

Some two thousand up-country troops have made or are making a cordon around the rebels, who, when caught, are to be executed, with some 40 who are now in prison, Several attempts have been made on one house, to set it on fire. All the houses are being unroofed, to guard against fire.

I believe that the salutary influence produced by H. M. Ship *Favourite* being here, is no good reason why the men, who are equally put to extra expence as the officers, while lying here, should not have also batta as well as the officers. Indeed, I am convinced, that this circumstance only requires to be brought to the notice of our liberal Government, to obtain it for them. During the late disturbance, the crew were at their quarters all night. When Dalia was burning, the boats were there to render assistance. When a merchant vessel got on shore, her means was applied, with steam-like activity, when off she went, to the amazement of the Burmese. Indeed her value, and the general good and orderly conduct of the crew, which, while they reflect credit on the Captain and Officers, induce the belief, that the Ex-Lord of the Admiralty, will be graciously pleased to permit the usual service batta money to be given to the crew of the *Favourite*.

If Rangoon is to be taken immediately on the return of the Colonel, we may calculate on the meeting a respectable force at the Pagoda. Yet the existing discontent if judiciously managed by proclamation to divert it and the natural patriotism into a proper channel or to a proper object, viz. the old King will annihilate Tharrawaddie' power during the rains. Meanwhile a few shells would quickly dislodge all the Royal Army from the Pagoda in a few hours. Shells and rockets are their aversion.

Tuesday, 5th March, 1839.—Ever since the second abortive attempt to effect a counter revolution, the Local Government and his Majesty's Satellites, at Rangoon have laboured to make His Majesty's warlike motives and actions reflect peaceable intentions. The supposed Russian diplomatic character reported here on his arrival from the Capital that three distinct armies were to be in motion under the command of the young Prince (Tharrawaddie's son) and for which His Majesty's bully is said to have kicked him. This is an improvement on the Lynch Law.

The Shabundar arrived a few days ago from Amerapoora. He had not seen any one attached to the Residency. His Majesty "thinks our Resident is more intent on personal points than national affairs," that is the disposition now evinced by our Government to protect its servants from insult and the disposition of the Lower Provinces to revolt are unexpected antagonist principles to produce discordance between his ambitious and theoretical results, and the result which his line of policy may actually produce.

A report prevailed yesterday, that our Resident had quitted Amerapoor. Should the Resident take this step this, together with our warlike attitude, *will unnerve him for the moment* mainly owing however, to the prevailing discontent amongst his subjects, in which event nothing short of satisfaction for the murders at Maulmain and territorial acquisition as a future security, and the re-imbursement of our expences, should prevent our proclaiming for the old King, so that whether we have war or peace, Rangoon and Bassein must belong to us or be under our influence.

Orders are said to be down, to execute some 40 rebels together with more, which the royalist troops from Ava are in search of. His Majesty did not send all the troops hither which the Governor required, (to keep down the spirit of revolt) for the reason that His Majesty did not wish to excite suspicion or alarm, as to his not being on friendly terms with the English. On the same plea, his traders are ordered to buy and sell, as if his word would re-settle the discontented minds of his subjects. From this cant and hypocrisy. I judge our troops about Sylhet have made some forward movement.

Three attempts have been made to set Rangoon on fire. From the Government having caused all the houses to be unroofed, this event is dreaded. I think these attempts may be connected with the liberation of the prisoners.

This late insurrection being attributed to the crucifixion of the former rebels, another mode of punishment will perhaps be enforced on the present prisoners.

N. B. Report says, that the King says, that the Colonel may stop or may go, at his pleasure.---*Ibid.*

The Shipping Report of this-morning announced the arrival of the *Helen*, Henderson, from the Cape of Good Hope 20th November, and the *Shepherdess*, Biggar, from the Mauritius 25th January. The *Eleanor*, put back leaky. The *Shepherdess* spoke the *Java*, (further particulars not received.---*March* 14.

ENGLISHMAN.—March 11.

The Calcutta papers which commented on the Bombay proceedings relative to the intended Bank having reached the sister presidency, have, as might be expected excited, an additional quantity of virtuous indignation on the part of the disappointed jobbers. The *Bombay Times* very prudently declines answering the remarks of the Calcutta papers, under the plea that they contain *no argument, and therefore nothing to answer.* The saddle is here just upon the wrong horse. The Bombay advocates were, according to all the rules of controversy, bound to find argument when they attacked a measure of the Government. But they contented themselves with crying out *spoliation of property! swindlers!* and which required no other answer from us than what they got, viz hearty ridicule of their indecent clamours, and the observation that a cause so supported must indeed be a rotten one The *Bombay Times* now attempts a sort of recrimination in which it is singularly unfortunate. It says, 'We find no explanation attempted of the inconsistency by which mercantile firms are allowed to stand upon the share list upon the Bengal Bank and Bonded Ware-house Company, but declared illegal in the case of the Bombay Bank:---No argument to prove that the rule of a charter by public auction is quite right and commendable in the case of the Bombay Bank but not to be thought of in the case of the Bonded Ware-house Charter.—Now, the answer to this is simple; first, it is not true that firms are allowed to hold shares in the Bengal Bank, &c., and secondly one abuse does not justify another. It might have been a good scheme to sell the Bonded Ware-house Shares by auction, but it was not thought of, and the case is not parallel to that of the Bombay Bank. The latter is a monopoly Charter, the value of which is estimated by the jobbers themselvers at fourteen lakes; the other is open to the competition of every proprietor of a house or ware-house within certain limits, which embrace nearly all the godowns of Calcutta, and consequently has no exclusive privilege. Besides, it is entirely an experiment, and if Government had thought fit to encourage the investment of capital in this measure, by the grant of exclusive privileges it would be no more than is done in favor of every patentee' A Bank cannot plead novelty, or extraordinary risk, or any other sound reason, for its exclusive privileges which, in our opinion, both in the case of the Bengal and Bombay Banks, are *odious monopolies*, that ought never to have been granted. But if the Government, upon mature deliberation, thinks the monopoly principle one that ought to be adopted, then surely the public interests ought to be protected by obtaining for it, the fair value of the privilege granted. This is all that has been done by the Bengal Government, against which the Bombay Editors rail, and have been joined by hose of Madras, whose silly observation 'that there must consequently 'be some speedy change in the mode of administering Indian affairs' is re-echoed and applauded by the *Bombay Times*. We know nothing in the annals of the mock sublime surpassing this, except that well known passage in the tragedy of *Chronomonthologos* where Bombardian has received a blow! All the machinery of Government is to be remodelled,---a new Governor General appointed---a new Charter act framed, perhaps a new Court of Directors, and a new Board of Control organised and set in motion--not because the country is ill governed, the laws badly administered the people rebellious, or the British power threatened by a foreign and implacable foe; but all because Messrs. Richmond, Finlay, Wright, Greenhill, Turner, Wood. Henderson, Brownrigg, Pestonjee, Morgan and Ashburner, have been disappointed of sundry lakhs of rupees, which they intended to divide amongst them at the public expense. Why should they stop here?---why content themselves with denouncing Mr. Secretary Prinsep as an enemy to the good old rule, the simple plan, that all who can, should help themselves out of the public purse? Why not get up a rebellion? Have they no Papineau amongst them? Really the wisest way would be either to keep quiet, or to shew the justice of their complaints by setting their own Bank at once free from Government aid and Government charter. They have had plenty of time to get the start of a competitor had such been their object.

Warlike Preparations.—We are indebted to a gentleman for the following extract from a letter from Moulmein dated 18th February. It has a warlike odour. As however, this day's paper will go to England by the overland packet and will probably be quoted as an authority for the latest inteligence from the Eastward, we think it right to say that there are letters in town to the 21st February which affirm that there is really *no* prospect of a war with the Burmese:---

Feb. 18th—'Two companies of our Regiment (the 40th Madras N. I.) have marched from this to the capital. We here seem to think that there is sure to be a war, and that precious sharp too; we are all on the alert for it and expect to have at Tharawaddee in due time. Report says that Col. Benson and his little es-

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on 08 April, 2017

cort are in great danger and stand a good chance of having all their throats cut; now this is likely and unlikely, for no one knows what Tharawadde, will do; it is said too that directly we come to an open rupture---" off with their heads' will be the order. I can say this ---that our chaps will make a good fight for it, for I am certain a finer set of young men could not have gone than what are sent from the 40th. My opinion is that directly the King of Ava hears of our progres, (favorable one I mean) in the banks of the Indus he will come down to any terms we may choose to propose to him; but if we listen to any of his rascally propositions after the insults he has heaped upon us I think we shall be a set of old chair women fit only to scour stairs and garret windows; lots of Madras troops are ordered to be held in readiness to embark at a moment's warning, and 200 Sappers and Miners are now on their way from Madras hence; H. M. Ships *Favorite* and *Conway*, the Company's Schooner *Swinton* and the Steamer *Enterpri.e* are now all anchored at Rangoon; this has put Tharawaddee in a great rage to say the least of the alarm he is in, for it is said that the Burmese were more apprehensive of the ships of war and the steamers last war more than they were of the troops. I will write and let you know how business progresses; our force here at present consists of 2 European and 2 Native Infantry Regiments, one company of European Foot Artillery; the Talien Corps or, as they call them the Talien Rangers, lots of guns, mortars, howitzers, and so forth, and besides that a good Commissariat which is the main hing.'

MADRAS.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.---MARCH, 15.

THE MINERVA.---The *Minerva* had we hear a narrow escape when making land about 10 or 15 miles eastward of Table Bay. The weather was very thick and hazy, it b owing hard at the time with a heavy sea, when suddenly the fog clearing away as tho' a curtain had been withdrawn, Captain Ireland found himself within a mile and a half of the shore with the wind setting right on to it. He immediately got all sail on the vessel and from the *Minerva*, being a capital weather ship succeeded by degrees in drawing off and gaining sufficient sea room.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE GUNPOWDER MANUFACTORY.--- Captain Courtland Taylor is we are told expected to succeed to the situation of Superintendent of the Gunpowder Manufactory at this Presidency.

SPECTATOR.---MARCH, 16.

Yesterday's Official Gazette invites tenders, to be received up to the 21st Instant, for the conveyance of a Regiment of Native Infantry from Masulapatam *to Moulmein*. This is running the matter somewhat close upon the monsoon, for these troops will have time to hut themselves, and but little more, ere the heavy falls of rain commence. Whence proceeds the delay in their despatch?

CEYLON HERALD.---MARCH 8.

THE 95th Regiment landed from Her Majesty's Troop Ship *Jupiter* yesterday morning.

We notice by the Jaffna Shipping report the arrival there from Manaar on the 27th ultimo of His Excellency the Governor and Lieut. Maberly R. Artillery in the boat *Maldiva*, Lieut Jones.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

WRECK OF THE PARSEE.

(From the South Australian, November 24.)

On Sunday morning last much excitement prevailed in town in consequence of the reported wreck of the barque *Parsee*, from Hobart Town to this Colony, and after some time it was found the reports were but too true.

Two passengers by that vessel arrived on Sunday in an open boat, with the information that the *Parsee* was wrecked upon the Troubridge Reef, and that the passengers (60 in number) were safely landed on a small island adjacent. His Excelleney most promptly ordered the *Rapid* to the relief of the sufferers, and that vessel returned on Thursday with those who desired to leave the spot; some preferring to remain and endeavour to save a portion of the cargo. The *Rapid* brought also the remains of Mrs. Boucher, wife of C. Boucher, Esq., recently from the Isle of France. Mrs. Boucher had been for some time in ill health, and the excitement and dangers of shipwreck were too much for her exhausted frame. She died upon the island soon after she was landed.

The vessel is jammed in between two rocks, is nearly full of water, and her masts being cut away must be a complete wreck; and it is doubtful whether mu h of the very general and valuable cargo on board will be recovered, although the agents of the vessel (Messrs. Tod) immediately chartered the *Munford* to go to her assistance.

As is usual in all similar cases, many and various reports are in circulation as to the case of this sad event, and though we have been favoured with particulars from those who were on board, yet even their testimony is of so conflicting a nature that we do not at present intend to offer further remarks than to beg that His Excellency will hold a public and searching investigation into the *causes* of the accident. Such a course is due to the Captain and owners, is due to Mr. Boucher, is due to those who have been thus in a moment ruined in their earthly prospects, and above all is due to the reputation of our Colony and of the approaches to it. It is utterly inexplicable how the *Parsee* should *by any possibility* find her way to the Troubridge Shoal! The only place in the Gulf where she *could* be wrecked, and with fine weather, a moderate breeze, canvass full and *daylight*, she sails actually upon the reef! 70 miles out of her course! The colonists have a right to ask for an enquiry, and we do hope His Excellency will cause the matter to be fully investigated; in the meantime we shall wait with patience, and we fear not the result as far as the Colony is concerned. Our colonial *friends* in Van Diemen's Land need not expect to be able to clap on another one per cent. to their present extortionate of FIVE PER CENT. INSURANCE!

THE SURVEY.---The land in the district of Adelaide is in the course of rapid appropriation, and, indeed many persons who have purchased in England and the colony are waiting to select until the district shall be enlarged and the survey carried to the *northward* in the very direction we may say contemplated by the commissions when the *running survey* was ordered, and where the tracts extending to the Farry river are said to be of unparallelled fertility. Indeed if the port is fixed in its proper and natural position forthwith, the necessity for an extensive survey of country land in its neighbourhood becomes inevitable and we doubt not that Colonel Gawler will find means without retarding the survey of *preliminary sections* in the southern districts to detach a sufficient party to proceed with the survey in the tracts most likely to be preferred by recent purchasers. At all events we have no doubt that every possible exertion will be made to advance the survey beyond the extent of existing and expected demands, and that settlers may henceforward proceed at once to their land on their disembarkation. In our next we trust to be abie to communicate some additional information regarding this important subject.---*Nov.* 24.

CAPE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS IN TABLE BAY.

Dec. 17.—John Fleming, ship, L. Rose, from Calcutta Sept. 19, Madras Oct. 16, to London. Cargo sendries, Passengers for the Cape, Major and Mrs. Derville, Lieut.-Col. Herbert, Lieut. Pott, Master and Miss Rowlandson, and 7 servants. For London, Mesds. Paske, Moore, Pinson, Rawlins, and Fog. Miss O'Niel, Col. Paske, Capt. Pinson, Lieuts. Rose, Scott, Whitty, Tapp, Lynard, and O'Niel, Dr. Ludd, Messrs. (2) Fog, Faux, Davy, and 9 children. Brings a mail.

22.—Olympus, bark, R. Cowl. from Calcutta Sept. 29, to London. Cargo Sundries. Put in for water.

28.—Herefordshire, ship, W. Isaacson, from Calcutta Nov. 8, to London. Cargo sundries. Passengers, Mesds. Chapman, Isaacson, Princep, McClintock, Willis, Harris, Robinson and Tuther. Miss McClintock, Messrs. Princep and Chapman, Lts Clark, O'Grady, Harris, Baldwin and Willis, 11 children and 12 servants. For the Cape, Major Cox, and Dr. Carruthers. Brings a mail.

Died at sea, Dec. 8. Mr. Heritage, and on the 9th, Mrs. Kemp.

ARRIVED IN SIMON'S BAY.

Dec. 19.—Favorite, ship, T. Robinson, from Calcutta Oct. 1, to London. Cargo sundries. Passengers, Mrs. Robinson, Misses Morris and Derby, Lieuts. Farran, English and Mr. Richardson.

SAILED OUT OF TABLE BAY.

Dec. 16.—Moira, to Calcutta.

ST. HELENA.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS AT AND DEPARTURES FROM ST. HELENA.

Nov. 4th.—Bark Strathedem, A. Cheape, from Madras 9th Sept. and Cape 23d Oct. to London 5th Nov.; 6th, Mary Somerville, J. Hookey, from Calcutta 9th Nov., to Liverpool 7th Nov; 13th, Bark Princess Victoria, J. Lee, from Calcutta July 15th and Mauritius 8th Oct., to London 14th Nov.; 18th, Malcolm, J. Fyles, from Calcutta 25th August, to London 21st Nov.; 20th, William Lee, J. Shepherd, from Calcutta 25th August, to Hull 21st Nov.; 21st, Therence, H. Cailloi, from 11th Sept., to Havre 21st, Nov.; 22d, Jumna, W. Haxtable, from Calcutta 12th Sept., to Liverpool 23d Nov.; 23, Bark Isabella, G. Mouro, from Calcutta 13th August, to London 24th Nov.; 24th Somersetshire, J. Jackson, from Bombay 17th Sept., to London 24th Nov.; Bark Mary Sharp, J. Gray, from Calcutta 16th August and Cape 11th Nov. to Liverpool 25th Nov.

Passengers.—Per Strathedon.—Mrs Luard and family, Mrs. Sotheby and family, Mrs. Stewart and family, Misses Smith and Loyd, Capts. M'Kenzie, M'Quarrie, and Gascoyne, I. N.; Lieut. Finley, H. M. 39th; Lt. Cox, ditto; Dr. Stewart, Madras Service, Dr. Trapp, Mad-as Service, died at Sea on 27th September.

Per Malcolm.—Mrs. Liddell, R. Richardson, Esq. B. N. I.; Lieut.-Col. Tuite, H. M. 3d Dragoons; J. Langstaff Esq. Sup. Sur. B. S.; Lieut. R. E. T. Richardson, 62d B. N. I.; Lieut. J. Grant, H. M. 62d.

Per Therence.—Capt. Ledoch and Mr. Laplume, (late Ship *Nouvelle Louise.*)

Per Jumna.—Mr. and Mrs. Burton.

Per Isabella.—Mr. Carmichael.

Per Somersetshire.—Mr. J. B. Benson.

Per Mary Sharp.—Mr. and Mrs. Grant, and Child, Mr. W. Chester.

For St. Helena.—Major Jackson, R. A.

English Ship Tamerlane from Calcutta, made her number and passed on the 27th October.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 26th MARCH 1839.

The *Atalanta* left last Evening at 6 o'clock for Suez with a mail of 12,375 letters, and the following Passengers in addition to those mentioned in our publication of the 23d.—Two Children of Mrs. Bruce, Dr. Aston, Capt G. Melville, Lieut. Mortimer—2 European and 7 Native servants.—

The Delhi papers mention the departure of the Governor General, his family and suite from Kurnaul on the 4th, and his expectation of reaching Bhar at the foot of the Hills by the 14th instant.

We refer our Readers to the Extracts from the Indian Journals for the latest intelligence from the Army. We are not aware of any having reached this, through any other channel, since our last publication Matters begin to wear a warlike aspect in Burmah.

Our steam affairs progress favourably. It is now certain that the *Semiramis* has been got off without having sustained such injury as precludes the hope of her being speedily fit for service again. The Boilers of the small Iron Steamer having been safely got up. The *Victoria* is in a state of forwardness and the *Kilkenny* on her way out, so that we have a sufficiently strong phalanx to carry on the war with spirit, until such time, as the Boats of the company noticed in our last come into operation.

The following short letter, addressed to our correspondent at Cairo, dated so late as 7th February, and represented by him as from a Gentleman having access to the best sources of information at Constantinople, will be read with interest, as calculated to allay all apprehensions of any *emeute* in that quarter, or of the influence of Russia being used prejudicially to us in any respect at the present moment. The new commercial treaty came into operation on the 1st of this month, over the whole of the Turkish Empire, and not all the influence of a thousand Bouteniefis could disturb or check its taking effect now to the full extent of its provisions. If any opposition is met with, it will be from some of the local Governors, like Mohammed Ally, who have acquired a sort of *quasi* independence, and whose interests will be materially injured by it, By the way we have not observed that the new treaty has been Gazetted here, or due intimation of it given to the Public, for the guidance of those who have commercial relations with the Turkish Ports in the Red Sea and with Bussorah and Bagdad. This surely ought to be done and the due enforcement insisted upon by the Company's Agents at these different places. For several years back the Porte has always been holding out the same threats against Mahommed Aly that are noticed in the following letter, and has always yielded to the influence of the Powers determined on the maintenance of Peace. The same will happen now, unless the Indian Government should unfortunately consider that it is not called upon to support the peaceful policy of the Home Government, in the disputes between these Parties, and allows Kourshed Pacha to make a descent on Bussorah, in which case it will be no longer possible to prevent hostilities.

"According to all appearances, we are on the eve of a new struggle between your Sovereign, and ours. The fleet is manned with 17,000 men, each a giant in strength and a lion in courage. The army is "*aucomplet*" The Militia is on foot, and last week we had a report, that orders had actually been given to Hafez Pasha to commence operations, a rumour which was apparently confirmed by the transmission of 15,000 purses to him from an impoverished treasury. On this, the Chief ambassadors sent in notes, representing the dangers of an inopportune commencement of hostilities. The Reis Effendi (i. e. his Deputy for Reshid is in London) answered the Drogoman verbally, that at present the Porte was taking no other measures than those demanded by the voice of Prudence and precaution. I think however, that it will some how or other be so managed, that the *fun* will begin soon, and it will probably by each be made to appear, that the antagonist was the aggressor. You will probably see on your side similar preparations.

I will tell you, that from England there come sounds of Peace and good will to all mankind. She does not want to fight, and it is on that account, that she will exert herself, might and main, to get the parties to keep their hands off each other. For my part, the sooner the affair is set at rest, the better. I am tired of it. Russia also is very pacific, so are Austria and the not the smallest chance of any measure being carried that would abruptly and at once put an end to it, but gradually it must sink and that before many years are over, most probably under the operation of a measure that will establish a certain protecting duty in the first instance, to diminish gradually up to the period of entire freedom, the interval being allowed for the adjustment of all disputed questions and interests that might emerge under the new law.

rest. People here will have it, that Russia has protested against the employment of English officers in the Turkish fleet, but I doubt it, for this reason, that Russia is on her *very best behaviour* towards England, and would do nothing to excite her ire at this moment. Her Game is so good, that she does not wish to see it disturbed, which most decidely it would be, by misunderstandings of a serious nature with England.

Thus then the case stands. Turkey and Egypt want to fight, all the others wish to prevent it, and we shall see what will come out of the affair. I consider the chances of war to be increasing every day, and yet after all we may have nothing, but an *interminable* and *ruinous peace.*

In our last and present numbers we have given copious Extracts from the London Journals on the subject of the projected repeal of the Corn Laws, as the leading topic of interest at present in England. All moderate men must hail the agitation of this question, as a proof of the People's return to a sensible, practical way of thinking, preferring a wise, fill the pot, comfort at home, subject like the price of bread, to Universal Suffrage, Ballot, Triennial Parliaments and the other nostrums that for some years have entirely engrossed their attention, and which, though conceded to them tomorrow, never would put a loaf in their Cupboards nor a sixpence in their Pockets. As was to be expected the agitation is confined to the manufacturing districts, where the operation of the present law is most sensibly felt and relief most needed. These men contend that while their labours constitute the main source of British prosperity, and the main stay of her power, it is inconsistent with justice and humanity, that, reduced as they are by foreign competition to live on 7*s* a week, they should be forced to pay 80*s* for wheat that in other countries can be procured for 40*s*, in order to uphold the monopoly in this article enjoyed by another interest in the state, and that, moreover, it is unwise in the Government and highly impolitic with reference to the future prosperity of the country, that her artisans from this cause should be driven to transfer their labour and skill to other countries, that may thereby ultimately be enabled to supplant us.

Their opponents on the other hand, impressed strongly with the idea that to throw open the trade in corn, would prove ruinous to the landed interest, urge their superior numbers, and the immense capital invested in agriculture as compared with manufactures. The one is stated at £ 2,971,756,670, the other at £201,000,000, only. The first yields annually £470,029,688, of net profit or about 50 per cent., while manufactures yield £262,585,199, or cent per cent and more annually. Upon this shewing, if the question were to be settled, and the claims of each to the protection of of the legislature to depend upon *Capital invested*, the agriculturists would of course prevail, but it is urged that in the one case the injurious effects of the existing system are certain and felt, inasmuch as the people are starving and deserting the country, while in the other it is only supposed that a change would produce ruinous consequences; that hypothesis should yield to fact, and that besides in a Government professing to be free and to regulate its commerce on the principleof freedom, no one interest should be favoured at the expence of another, and least of all at the expence of that interest, by whose industry and skill England has been enabled to weather so many difficulties, to maintain her credit and to hold a rank in the world that she never, but by her manufactures and commerce, could have held. It is moreover contended that though for a time the landed interest might suffer under the change, from the quantity of poor land that would be thrown out of cultivation into pasture, the returns in the end would not be materially different, and the great encrease of stock would crown the measure with the double advantage of not only cheapening bread, by a half, but of bringing Butchers meat within the poor man's reach, which it is not at present. As to its producing any convulsion of Society or material change in its social or political condition, that is a mere chimera, put forth by those who are basking in the lap of plenty to frighten the timid. To a large portion of the agriculturists even, the farmers and farm labourers, whose condition is described as little better than the Artisan's, the change would be a decided benefit, inasmuch as it would bring this branch of industry into a much more natural and healthy state than it has ever yet been. It is well known that since the Peace, notwithstanding the protection that the Corn laws are supposed to yield, this class has been gradually becoming impoverished; it is they who supply the great stream of emigration; they have been frequently before Parliament supplicating relief in various shapes, and yet an attempt will be made to identify them with their landlords as opposed to the measure in agitation.

On a review of the arguments held by the two parties, as they appear in the discussions we have quoted at such length, we think that it is impossible to resist the conviction that the abolitionists have reason, right, justice and humanity on their side and that their ultimate success is as secure, as their cause is good. The landed aristocracy of England is the richest in the world, and yet to look at the country, its extent, the nature of a great part of its surface and its immense population, no rational being could understand how it should happen to be so, unless by supposing the existence of some system that was ruinous of the best interests of the masses. So completely however has this system engrafted itself upon society, in mortgages, family provisions and rights of every kind depending upon its continuance, that there is

The French are given to gasconade, to speak in heroics of things that to us appear little and ridiculous, yet never did they make such a fuss about any thing, even of ten times the importance, as we have done about Aden. Compare their pæans over the fall of San Juan d'Ulloa, where they really had something like an enemy to contend with, with ours on the conquest of Aden, and it will be said at once, that they have become the cool, phlegmatic, unimaginative race, that has hitherto been our character in their eyes. The *Victory* at Trafalgar never accomplished greater wonders than did the *Volage* at Aden, nor Collingwood's ship than the *Mahe*'---Eight close printed columns of the Government Gazette and an extra of four announced to the world the achievement---Twelve mortal columns ! !! Tell it not in Gath---We question if the Nile or Trafalgar, Salamanca or Waterloo, occupied a third of the paper; and then the eulogiums that followed; Shades of Nelson, Howe and Jarvis, of Hope, Ponsonby and Picton can ye recall the modest terms in which you were complimented in presence of the Grand Council of the Nation. But this is nothing to what followed; description after description poured in from the Heroes of this bloodless Victory. One spoke in terms nearly as follows, "See how gallantly old Collingwood takes his ship into action," another of "the maiden banner of our maiden Queen floating over the battlements," another of "this the Gibraltar of the Red Sea," and many more in an equally Furioso strain, but we must have Diplomatists too in the affair. Diplomacy, hide thy diminished head. Ponsonby, Palmerston *et hoc genus omne* how will you ever again look the world in the face? We used to think the pretensions to Diplomacy in Egypt ridiculous enough, but on the barren shores of Arabia, amid a wild and savage people, who could ever have dreamt of finding such a plant? And the Press too must adopt King Cambyses' vein, and not only extol to the skies the glories of our arms but assist the Heroes to perpetrate the follies we have mentioned---Studiously have we kept hid under a bushe all the inflictions we have received. The only one worthy of serious perusal will be found on our first page. But the crowning folly of all is the proposal to send to England the few old paterer-roes, that were found in the place. Why nine tenths of the people of England never heard of it, and could not find it were they to search on the Map, nor does it become England to remember that there is such a place, unless it lurked, as a mere coalhole, in some obscure corner of her memory. Let the guns be sent to the Mint and converted into Pice; that would be the more rational use to make of them. We remember, not long ago, of the Duke of Wellington, making use of the remarkable expression "England can have no little wars." What a sardonic expression would come over the weather beaten features of the veteran were the Government Gazette of the capture of Aden, by any accident, to come under his eye? Why at the twelfth line of the twelve columns he would throw it down in despair. In speaking thus lightly of the affair of Aden, we would not have it thought that we mean to detract in the least from any merit due to the officers and troops engaged in it. Let them have all they deserve, let the place be kept as a Coal Depot or made something better if possible, but do not outrage the national character by boasting of it or holding it up as a Military Exploit that reflects any merit or glory on the English name.

The proceedings in the Supreme Court have not been without interest. A true Bill was found against Nowrojee Dorabjee the Editor of the Chabook for conspiracy, in having taken part with others in procuring the conviction last year of certain parties accused of stealing paper from the *Times* Office, who were found guilty and transported. It was alleged that the whole of the evidence on that trial was false, the result of a conspiracy to ruin the parties, in revenge for a private quarrel.

On Friday last, a man we believe from the Panjaub of the name of Goolab Sing was tried before the Supreme Court for the murder of a Woman who had once been his Wife or Mistress, and whom in a fit of jealousy or anger he stabbed to the heart. He admitted his guilt, was sentenced to be hanged and yesterday suffered the penalty.

EUROPEAN INTELIGENCE.

VARIETIES.

The good people of Brighton are much disappointed by the brief sojourn of the Court them; also with what the *Post*'s correspondent call "the niggardly economy observed throughout the establishment." From the same source we learn, that everry stranger who entered the Palace "was narrowly whatched by a Bow Street officer." No doubt Lord Melbourne took this precaution to guard her Majesty from disagreeable interruption. The system of espionnage seems to be tolerably perfect, without as weell as *within* the precincts of the Royal residence.---(Spectator.)

It is rumoured in the best-informed military circles that each regiment of the line is to be augmented to one thousand men.---(Examiner.)

P. C. Labouchere, Esq., the father of the Master the Mint, and of the celebrated London banker that name, died on Wednesday, in consequence of having, three weeks before, broken a bloodvessel Mr. Labouchere was the possessor of a large fortune, in land and money, and by his charities, and benevolence in the neighbourhood of Highlands Park, was beloved by the poorer classes. Mr. H. Labouchere was in Paris at the time of his father's decease, and Mr. John Labouchere had arrived a few minutes before his parent breathed his last.---Chelmsford Chronicle.---*Jan.* 21.

In the event of a dissolution of Parliament, Peter Laurie, Esq. nephew of Alderman Sir Peter Laurie, will be proposed upon the Conservative interest, as a candidate for the borough of Marylebone.---Post.

The Tory candidate for Buckinghamshire is Mr. Dupre. No Liberal has yet been named as likely to start against him.---Courier.

The amazingly high price at which the new Assam-Tea is sold has astonished everybody. There are divers opinions of its merits among those who have tasted it; but no one seems to think that that which sold for 20s. a-pound and upwards was any better than Chinese tea that sells for two or three.--*Sun.*---This paragraph looks very like a puff of the cheap tea-sellers.---*Ledger.*

The Admiralty intends to place the Ordinary Establishment at Portsmouth, Devonport, Sheerness, and Chatham, on board a sea-going ship of first or second rate, and to keep several hundred disposable supernumeraries on board these ships and the flag-ships, which, together with the vessels usually fitting for reliefs, will present, on emergency, a fleet of 8 or 10 sail of the line on the home station.---*Sun.*

The *Ganges*, 84 Capt. Reynolds, and *Daphne*, 18, Capt. Dalling, are ordered to proceed to the Mediterranean, and will sail in the course of the ensuing week, touching at Lisbon, where their attendance is required to make up the number of Captains necessary to constitute a Court-martial, ordered to be held on a Lieutenant of the *Tribune*, on that station.---(Hampshire Telegraph.

The Deanery of Exeter is in the gift of the Crown, and it is said that the brother of Lord Ebrington, the Hon. and Rev. J. Forteseue, is likely to obtain it.---Bath Journal.

The Marquis of Hastings and a party of seven gentlemen, visiting the noble Marquis, at Castle Donnington, Derbyshire, at a grand *battue* last week, killed upwards of 600 head of game in the preserves attached to Donnington Park, in a few hours. Herald.

The precise amount of the danger of railroad travelling, even at the commencement of the experiment, will at once appear from official reports. There appear to have been only about ten passengers killed out of more than forty-four millions.—Globe.

At Marlborough-street office yesterday, Mr. Sands, a barrister, aged 25, was held to hail for causing a disturbance at the house of a widow lady, named Isherwood, aged 55, and possessing property to the amount of £30,000, because the lady refused to convert friendship into love, and accept him as a husband. The repulsed swain threw out some insinuations on the lady's fair fame, which the latter most positively declared to be without the slightest foundation in truth.—Post.

A Russian correspondent of the *Leipsic Gazette*, says that no extraordinary military preparations, such as would indicate an approaching war, and which have been reported in Western Europe as actually going on, are at all known in St. Petersburg. A great concentration of troops is, however, to take place next summer on the Borodino, for the consecration of the monument intended to celebrate the battle of the 7th September, 1812.—The conspiracy said to have been discovered last autumn, and having extensive ramifications in the capital and Poland, is limited merely to the criminal proceedings of one young Pole.—The report circulated by the *Commerce*, of an Admiral Kupresenau, on the northwest coast of America, having made a collection in favour of the Canadian insurgents, is stated by the correspondent of the paper quoted above to be entirely without foundation: no such name as that of the Admiral in question being known in the Russian navy. "It is absurd," it is added, "to pretend that Russia has taken any part in the troubles of Canada. Russia is at peace with England, and every thing lead to the hope that this state of things will last, notwithstanding that the English papers represent a war between the two powers as imminent. But even supposing that a misunderstanding should occur between England and Russia, the Czar would act frankly, and would not carry on against England a war of *Condottieri.*"

The *Northern Bee* contains a statement as to the quantity of gold and silver extracted in Russia from the mines of the Oural mountains and Siberia. During 1838, the quantity from the Oural mines belonging to the Crown, was 141 pounds of gold, or upwards of 5640 lbs. English, and from private mines, 153 pounds, or upwards of 6120 lbs.; from the Siberian mines belonging to government, 27 pounds, or upwards of 1080 lbs.; and those belonging to individuals, 135 pounds, or upwards of 5400 lbs., making a gross total of 456 pounds, or upwards of 18,240 lbs. During the 16 years, from 1823 to the end of 1838, the quantities extracted from the Oural and Siberian mines amounted together to 4750 pounds, or 190,000 lbs. of gold, and 388 pounds, or 15,520 lbs. of silver, the value of which when purified amounted to 235,903,767 roubles

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The ordinary meeting was held yesterday evening, Dr. Lee, F.R.S., of Hartwell-house, Buckinghamshire, the president, in the chair. Mr. Hamilton presented a medal of the Queen by Signor Pistrucci; Mr. Nightingale, a coronation medal of the Emperor Nicholar of Russia: and Mr. Rolph several coins found in the Isle of Thanet and other parts of Kent; amongst which was a denny of Alfred, with some of the Edwards, and another, supposed to be a counterfeit one struck in the reign of John. The President announced the progress of the labours of the committee appointed to examine the collection of coins brought over by Lord Prudhoe from Egypt, and presented to the society, and stated that amongst them were several rare and almost unique coins of the Antonines. Mr. Holroyd exhibited there curious iron coins of African money from Cordovan, and read an interesting paper upon the same. The form of these was very rude, being not unlike the section of a mushroom and they were but of recent introduction; for when the country was under the dominion of Darfour, the only medium of barter or exchange was grain. On its conquest by Ali Pasha, he introduced the Egyptian coins, but on account of the low rate at which every article of life was sold, they soon found it necessary to introduce some lower medium of circulation. Iron ore being very plentiful in the neighbourhood was employed in the fabrication of these coins, 40 of which were worth one Egyptian piaster, or 2½d. sterling. A similar instance of this coinage is recorded by Major Denham at a village in Africa, where the value of the coin however, varies and is settled by the proclamation of the chief. This excites considerable stir and excitement which the Bulls and Bears, as on the London Stock Exchange, take every advantage of; but a very great cause of its fluction is when the chief gives a feast. The remainder of a paper was read from Mr. Tudor on the light which coins throw on the history and progress of civilization. Sir G. Chetwynd, Bart., and several other new members were elected, and Lord Carrington, Lord Albert Conyngham, M.P., Mr. G. R. Smith, with some other candidates, proposed for election.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Yesterday evening a meeting of this society was held, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, F. R. S., in the chair. Mr. W. B. Hammond exhibited two curious instruments taken from Etruscan tombs in Tuscany, and Mr. C. R. Smith the weight of a Roman steelyard in the form of the head of a wolf, weighing 11 ounces, taken out of the Thames, near London. A letter was read from Mr. Bruce, F. S. A. communicating some curious particulars taken out of a MSS. volume from Peterhouse, Cambridge, relating to the appearance of a large come in England in 1472. Laconic as are the descriptions given of these bodies by English chroniclers, this one appears to have altogether escaped their notice, although noticed by observers at Nuremberg, and it is stated that the description given of its tail at one period was that it exceeded a mile in length The MSS. from which this notie was taken will be published an an early number of the *Camden Library.* Part of a communication was read from Mr. Beltz on the positions of the English and French armies at the battle of Cressy, with some interesting details of that engagement:

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THE CORN LAWS.

We do not propose to offer a formal and detailed rejoinder to the reply which the *Standard* gives to our article of yesterday on the Corn Laws, for that would be to repeat ourselves this morning and give our cotemporary the trouble of repeating himself this evening; but we must be allowed to explain one or two of those positions which we urged, and which our cotemporary, though he quotes them, appears to have forgotten even to read in some instances, and failed to understand in others. The last may be our fault; the first certainly is not.

Our cotemporary insists that—

"The emaciated population of the manufacturing districts would *not* have 'flesh put on their bones' by an abolition of the corn laws—the New Poor Law people would take care of that, or *The Times* has been as much in error as ourselves in opposing the new code. All the advantage would accrue to the masters, indeed, this is confessed by the argument of the abolitionists: they say that manufactures are in danger because the manufacturer of other countries living upon cheaper food can work at lower wages; than the British manufacturer; to lower wages is, then, the purpose of the abolitionists, but this is not the way in which to put flesh upon the bones' of labourers."

They would have "flesh put upon their bones" by giving them more food; and we have not been in error in opposing the New Poor Law, because the tendency and object of that law is to give them less wages and less food. All the advantage would *not* accrue to their masters, and when the abolitionists say that the manufacturers of other countries can work at lower wages than the British they speak of the *money*, the nominal, wages. What the abolitionists want is to allow a man to exchange his day's labour for corn, *double* or *half as much again in quantity*, as the agriculturists in this country will give for it. This the labourer would be enabled to do if the corn laws were removed; and whether the exchange of his labour for this increased quantity of food be effected by high or by low money wages cannot concern the man a straw.

Our cotemporary is equally at fault when he says—

"The labourers in manufactures would, however, be placed in a worse condition by a repeal of the corn laws than their competitors, *the spectres of* Lyons and of other manufacturing towns upon the Continent, for they would have to contend not merely with lowered wages, but, several years at least, with the influx of labourers dismissed from agriculture."

We have shown that the material wages of the labourer would be increased, though has money wages might be lowered; and the additional demand for labour in our manufactures which would follow the opening of foreign markets to us on the removal of the corn laws would furnish employment for as many as should be "dismissed from agriculture," without diminution of wages, real or nominal, to the newcomers or their fellow-labourers. By the way, we congratulate our cotemporary on his discovery how those of the agricultural labourers are to be disposed of who will not be required for the cultivation of the soil after the corn laws are repealed. There is to be an influx of them upon the operatives—so great an influx that they will endanger the wages of the operatives, not their own wage

The *Standard* next tells us that he cannot understand the argument we deduced from the improvement of Irish and Scottish tillage; and yet he makes a shrewd guess at it in the following passage:—

"If, however, *The Times* mean that the improved tillage of Scotland obviates fear of the *want of foreign* corn in the event of a war, we conceive, on the contrary, *that that improved tillage be preserved by the same causes that have promoted it*—but not otherwise: 30 years' improvement cannot be revived *extempore* if once destroyed; but the necessities of war may come *instantly*, and they will not come the less rapidly because of our having a semi-barbarous population thrown out of employment."

This was the conclusion at which we aimed, for the purpose of calming the fears hinted rather than expressed by our cotemporary as to what our condition might be in the event of a war. But we beg to be understood as utterly rejecting the proviso of our cotemporary. Let the corn laws be repealed tomorrow, and neither the corn of Ireland nor of the superior lands in this country can be undersold by the foreigner. From both the crops are obtained without any extravagant outlay; and the expense of importing foreign corn and putting it into warehouse cannot be taken on the average at less than 10s. a-quarter. This, however, will not be the case with the inferior lands, which must go out of tillage; but what is there to prevent their being broken and restored to tillage again (if they are wanted, or that prices are tempting enough), in the event a war? Has our cotemporary forgotten that it was so that they were brought into tillage? By "a semi-barberous" population," we presume, the *Standard* means the population of Ireland: but, so far from there being any reasonable ground for supposing that the abolition of the corn laws would throw Irish labourers out of employment, we do not believe that the ingenuity of man could devise a surer mode of increasing the demand for labour in that country than getting rid of the corn laws, and so affording a strong stimulus to bring ng into cultivations the other half of the fertile but neglected fields of that part of the empire.

This is all we should have thought it necessary to say upon this occasion in answer to the *Standard*, but that we are about to republish, at the request of several correspondents, the resolutions agreed to in 1825, at a meeting of the merchants, bankers, ship-owners, manufactures, and traders of the city of London, on the subject of the corn laws. We have read with equal surprise and pain in the columns of the *Standard* the following reflections on these classes of the community.

"Now we have no confidence, we say it reluctantly, and without intending disrespect to the individuals, in the leaders of the trading interest. We have never seen proof of their foresight, or their disinterested patriotism: how, indeed, can foresight in any comprehensive sense be expected from those 'whose only care is to increase their store,' as individuals—or patriotism from men whose great pursuit and its best results may be made independent of country?"

If our cotemporary will be so good as to read the history of the corn laws, he will find that, to say the least, the care of the agriculturists to increase their store as individuals has not been their smallest care, and we are not quite sure that men whose great pursuit is *unquestionably* made at the expense of their country have any greater claim to patriotism than men whose great pursuit *may be* made independent of country. As to foresight, the agriculturists have dictated their own protecting laws, and with what result?—Foresight indeed!

The *Standard* goes on—

"The wealthy trader and capitalist is, in the strictest sense, a cosmopolite—a good character, perhaps, for a moral philosopher; but a character inconsistent with any intensity of patriotism. The great manufacturers, merchants, and capitalists, in the United Kingdom, are, doubtless, as good men as the agriculturists; but they are not, like them and like professional men, *adscripti glebæ*. They are not depend for safety upon England and England alone. They have not the same hostages irremovable from the soil."

It may be true that they are not *adscripti glebæ*, and that they have not the same hostages irremovable from the soil but if they have not the same, they have like, hostages, and they are not mere birds of passage. The manufacturer cannot let or sell his machinery and the premises which he occupies, either as owner or tenant, nor the merchant his warehouses and stock, &c., at a shorter notice or with less loss on a sudden sale than the agriculturist can let or sell his land. Perhaps the great difference between the two classes is, that *absenteeism* is unknown among that one the *Standard* thinks so meanly of. They cannot shut up their dwelling-houses in town and country,—discharge nearly all their servants,—confide their business and their labourers to the care of a steward,—and if their "hostages" were "irremovable from the soil," as those of the agriculturists are, still they could not draw the profits that are derived from those hostages, and spend them, not in their own country, but in Paris, Vienna, or Rome, as the agriculturists frequently can and do—but *patriotically* of course. For one merchant or manufacturer who lives abroad, there are a hundred landlords. For example, look at the *adscripti glebæ* of Ireland!

We have but one more quotation to make from the *Standard's* extraordinary estimate of a body of men which, upon the whole, we believe to be unequalled for wealth, intelligence, and probity throughout the world:—

"We therefore expect nothing better from the leaders of the monied classes, whether Conservatives, Whigs, or Radicals, than that they will gape for present gain, regardless of their country, of their agricultural countrymen, and even of the future prospects of commerce. If each can augment his own *peculuim*, why should he look beyond it, or beside it? *To expect that he would is to expect too much from human nature.*"

Then there must be one "human, nature" for the agriculturist and one for the merchantile man, or—but we leave our readers to draw the inference, and proceed at once to present them with the resolutions of the merchants bankers, shipowners, manufacturers, and traders of the city of London, of which we spoke above, and which induced us to notice the character which the *Standard* has given of the class:—

"At a meeting of the merchants, bankers, shipowners, manufacturers, and traders of the city of London, held this 19th day of April, 1825, at the City of London Tavern, to consider the expediency of petitioning Parliament for a revision of the Corn Laws,

"The Right Hon. the Lord Mayer in the chair.

"Moved by Mr. T. Wilson, M. P., seconded by Mr. G. G. d. H. Larpent—

"Resolved, with one dissentient voice, 'That a high price of food relatively to other countries is an evil of great magnitude, entailing privations on the bulk of the community, reducing the general rate of profit, retarding the accumulation of wealth, and tending to drive capital abroad; and that the loss arising to the public from such high price is not compensated by corresponding advantages accruing to any class of society.'

"Moved by Mr. T. Took, seconded by Mr. W. Ward—

"Resolved unanimously, 'That great fluctuations in the price of the necessaries of life are in all cases highly injurious; the extreme elevation inflicting severe suffering on the public as consumers, while the extreme of depression is ruinous to the producers; and that in the case of this country, such sudden transitions are followed by a great disturbance of the currency, derangement of mercantile operations, unsettling the wages of labour, and producing violent alterations in the value of every species of property; that, although fluctuations in the price of corn to some extent are inevitable, from the vicissitudes of the seasons, the range of variation from that cause admits of being greatly narrowed by having the sources of supply spread over a wide space, embracing a great variety of soil and climate: that the restrictions imposed by the present corn laws, by confining our supply to the produce of this country, except in periods of great emergency, have tended to aggravate the effect of the fluctuations arising from the variation of the seasons and others causes.'

"Moved by Mr. Issac Solly, seconded by Mr. John Hodgson—

"Resolved unanimously, 'That in addition to the fluctuation necessarily resulting from the restrictions established by law, it is notorious that a great uncertainty has pervaded the operations of the corn-markets, and the intention of the Legislature has been defeated by the fraudulent practices which have been resorted to, with the view of influencing the average prices, by which the opening or the shutting of the ports is determined.'

"Moved by Mr. W. Crawford, seconded by Mr. S. C. Holland—

"Resolved unanimously, 'That it appears, therefore, to this meeting, that an early revision of the Corn Laws, and repeal of so much of the regulations as govern by periodical average prices the admision of foreign corn to entry for home consumption, is highly expedient.'

"Moved by Alderman Thompson, M. P., seconded by Mr. J. W. Buckle—

"Resolved, with one dissentient voice, 'That, deeply impressed with the important advantages which will flow out of the improved principles of our commercial legislation, and persuaded that the agricultural interests cannot fail to reap their full share of the prosperity enjoyed by other clases of the community, this meeting is desirous that the present restrictions should be commuted for a fixed duty, whereby the ports of the United Kindom would be constantly open to the admission of foreign grain for home consumption from all parts of world. That in the opinion of this meeting the amount of this duty upon admission should be limited to a fair equivalent for such taxes and burdens as are borne by the cultivators of the soil, either exclusively or in greater proportion than other branches of industry. But while it is the opinion of the present meeting that this amount of duty is the utmost that can be admited on correct principles, as the ultimate and permanent basis which all legislation on the corn trade should have in view, it proposes to leave to the wisdom of Parliament to determine upon such higher amount of fixed duty as may be deemed expedient by way of precaution against too great a suddenness of change, always keeping in mind that the higher the duty the greater will be the liability to fluctuation in prices.'

"Moved by Mr. Charles Barclay, seconded by Mr. Robert Grant—

"Resolved unanimously, 'That the foregoing resolutions be embodied in the form of petitions to both Houses of Parliament, and do lie for signature at this place until Saturday, the 23d instant.'

"Moved by Mr. Andrew H. Thomson, seconded by Mr. H. A. Douglas—

"Resolved unanimously, 'That the thanks of the meeting be given to Sir John Hall for his zealous, indefatigable, and able exertions in affording to the merchants, bankers shipowners, manufacturers, and traders of this metropolis, an opportunity of expressing their sentiments on this momentous question.'

"Moved by Mr. Philip Combould, seconded, by Mr. William Soltan:—

"Resolved unanimously, 'That the resolutions be published in the usual morning and evening papers.'

"JOHN GARRATT, Mayor.

"The chair having been vacated, it was taken by Mr. Thomas Wilson, M. P., when it was

"Moved by Mr. Robert Richards, seconded by Alderman Venables—

"Resolved unanimously, 'That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, for the promptitude with which he has complied with the requisiton, and for his Lordship's able and impartial conduct this day in the chair.—Times, Jan 25. "T. WILSON, Chairman, P. T."

The *Morning Herald* has, by its own admirable reasoning, done much to relieve us from the necessity of replying to the *Times* and *Morning Chronicle* upon the subject of the corn-laws; and it has still more effectually served the cause of truth and sound policy by republishing Mr. Huskisson's letter of 1814. Nothing that the most able newspaper writing can accomplish will have equal weight (and more particularly among commercial men and political economists) with the authority of Mr. Huskisson. But the reasoning of Mr. Huskisson does not stand merely upon the authority of a name: it is supported by the references to the experience of the last century of which the right Honourable gentleman availed himself, and abundantly confirmed by the experience of the 25 years passed since the letter was written. Certain merchants whose resolutions the *Times* thinks worthy of re-publication at this time, declared, in 1825, that "great fluctuations "in the price of all the necessaries of life are in all "cases highly injurious," a proposition which no rational man will dispute; but, as Mr. Huskisson had shown, corn-laws are absolutely necessary to prevent such fluctuations. Hear the right honourable gentleman—

"If I were not fully convinced that the consumer, in general but more especially that class of consumers whose subsistence depends on their own industry, would be benefitted b the proposed alteration, it would not have had my support. My sole object is to prevent (as far as human means can prevent) bread-corn from ever again reaching the late extravagant prices. Can any man have witnessed the scarcities and consequent privations of the people *during six or seven different seasons of the last 20 years*, without feeling anxious to guard the country against the return of such severe distress? But if we wish to cure an evil of this alarming magnitude, we must first trace it to its source. What is that source? Obviously this—that, until now, we did not, even in good years, grow corn enough for our own consumption. Habitually depending on foreign supply, was interrupted by war, or by bad seasons abroad. The present war, it is true, is now at an end; but peace is at all times, too precarious not to induce us to guard against the repetition of similar calamities whenever hostilities may be renewed. But, even in peace, the habitual dependence on foreign supply is dangerous. We place the subsistence of our own population not only at the mercy of foreign powers, but also on their being able to spare as much corn as we may want to buy. Suppose, as it frequently happens, the harvest in the same year to be a short one, not only in this country, but in the foreign countries from which we are fed, what follows? The habitually exporting country, France, for instance, stops the export of its corn, and feeds its people without any great pressure. The habitually importing country, England, which, even in a good season, has hitherto depended on the aid of foreign corn, deprived of that aid, in a year of scarcity, is driven to distress bordering upon famine. There is, therefore, no effectual security, either in peace or war, against the frequent return of scarcity approaching to starvation, such as of late years we have so frequently experienced, but in maintaining ourselves habitually independent of foreign supply. Let the bread we eat be the produce of corn, grown among ourselves, and, for one, I care not how cheap it is; the cheaper the better. It is cheap now, and I rejoice, at it, because it is altogether owing to sufficiency of corn of our own growth. But, in order to ensure a continuance of that cheapness and that sufficiency, we must ensure to our own growers that protection against foreign import which has produced these blessings, and by which alone they can be permanently maintained,

Mr. Huskisson speaks of *six or seven* violent fluctuations in 20 years preceding the enactment of the corn-laws, and violent indeed these fluctuations were, ranging between fifty and one hundred and twenty-five shillings the quarter of wheat. What have seen the fluctuations of the last 20 years? The wide range has been between *forty-five* and *seventy* shillings; in the absence of corn-laws, the fluctuations went to one hundred and fifty per cent. on the lower term, with the operation of corn-laws, to about *fifty-five* per cent. But to speak only of the range of fluctuation would be to give a very imperfect view of the case; the range of fluctuation upon a term of 20 years is a matter of little moment, provided that the fluctuation be gradual, for commerce and society can accommodate themselves almost without injury to any gradual change. If we would appreciate the difference in respect to fluctuation of the respective periods—closing with 1814, and with the last year—we must take into account not merely the difference between the fluctuations from 125 shillings to 50 shillings on the one side, and from *seventy* to *forty-five* on the other—we must look to the frequency and abruptness of these derangements, for therein lies their greatest mischief; as Mr. Huskison has said, there were *five or six* such changes between 1794 and 1814—from 1819 there has not *been one* abrupt rise or descent up to the present year—the nearest approach to such a change occurred between 1819 and 1822, and that, which was a fall from 70s. to 45s., occupied *four years*.

These facts will appear by the following list of prices, carefully extracted from the parliamentary returns. We have not been able to carry it down later than to 1834; but every man's experience can inform him that since 1834 there has been no fluctuation.

FLUCTUATIONS.

From 1792 to 1815, both inclusive. NO CORN-LAWS.	s.	From 1816 to 1833, both inclusive. CORN-LAWS IN OPERATION.	s.
1792	40	1816	76
1794	45	1817	94
1794	50	1818	83
1795	75	1819	72
1796	75	1820	65
1797	50	1821	54
1798	50	1822	43
1799	65	1828	51
1800	110	1824	62
1801	115	1825	66
1802	65	1826	56
1803	55	1827	56
1804	60	1828	60
1805	85	1829	60
1806	75	1830	64
1807	70	1831	66
1808	75	1832	58
1809	95	1833	52
1810	105		
1811	95		
1812	125		
1813	105		
1814	72		
1815	63		

We suppose that we have now done with all arguments against the corn-laws, based upon their supposed tendency to promote fluctuations.

Another proposition of Mr. Huskisson's letter is remarkably confirmed by what is now passing:—"The "habitually importing country which even in a good "season has hitherto depended on the aid of foreign "corn, deprived of that aid is driven to distress, bor-"dering upon famine. For the habitually exporting "country France, for instance, stops the export of its "corn, and feeds its people without any great pres-"sure." The money price of grain in France is at this moment 30 or 40 per cent. less than the money price of grain in England, yet there is no duty now payable upon the importation of grain from France. How can this be explained except upon the principle suggested by Mr. Huskisson? A ministerial evening paper says, that we must look for the spring supply of grain from the interior of the Russian empire. Is it upon such resources the United Kingdom ought habitually to depend?

As we have imitated the example of the *Morning Herald* by inserting Mr. Huskisson's letter at length, we have little to reply to the *Times* and *Morning Chronicle*, except as regards our own mode of conducting the controversy—a matter in which our readers will take little interest, and one which we freely abandon to the mercy of our censors. One or two remarks, however, may deserve notice, as affecting material truths. The *Times* persists in saying, that the manufacturing labourers would derive solid benefit from an abolition of the corn-laws; but the *Times merely says it* without attempting a proof. We say, that while the New Poor-law remains in force and while the supply of labour exceeds the demand, the wages of the labourer will be "screwed down to the starving place." And we could quote columns from the *Times* itself in proof of what we say.

Again, our contemporary says that we have provided an asylum for the unemployed agricultural labourers, in suggesting that they would press upon the labourers in manufactures. We could wish that such an asylum were open, but to say that the agricultural labourers will press upon the manufacturers in sufficient numbers, infinitely to aggravate the slavery and misery of the latter, and to say that manufactures would supply an asylum for all the unemployed are very different things. A fifth added to a balanced market, says Adam Smith will lower prices *one-half*. Now, suppose a fifth in number, thrown in upon the market for manufacturing labour already saturated, and wages we care not whether measured in money or in bread, will be reduced one-half: but to take off a number equal to one-fifth of the labourers in manufactures would go a small way in lightening the distress of those thrown upon the world by converting 12 or 14 millions of acres from tillage to pasturage.

The *Times* says that the merchants and manufacturers are not so frequently absentees as the landowners. This may be while they are merchants and manufacturers, but they generally look to a time when they are to be neither; and when they can, and frequently do, *remove their capital*—nay, sometimes they *remove their capital* while they continue merchants, and manufacturers, in the way of foreign loans: to the country it must be the same thing whether the merchant withdraw his gains year by year, like the absentee landlord, or in mass, like the loan jobber. The difference, however, between the classes, as regards the ties of patriotism, is this—the man in trade has, at most, a *life obligation* to his country; the landed man is bound *in perpetuity*.

The paragraph of the *Times* about Ireland, we say it with unfeigned respect, altogether passes our comprehension. We cannot conceive by what process operating upon the minds of men it is expected to induce Irish landowners, and farmers, to cultivate the neglected half of the island, through withdrawing all protection from the part already under the plough.

With the *Morning Chronicle* we have little to say this day. Mr. Huskisson has already answered its argument; we should therefore merely request of our contemporary to look to the article of the *Standard*, which it criticises, and it will see, that when we spoke of the "cosmopolitan" disposition of overgrown tradesmen we spoke of that disposition merely with reference to the probable fidelity of their adherence to party, and not with reference to the corn laws in any sense.

HUSKISSON ON THE CORN-LAWS.

The following letter of this distinguished statesman to one of his constituents, on a former agitation of this subject, will be read with peculiar interest at the present moment:—

"Hertford-street, May 28, 1814.

"My dear Sir,—A report has reached me from various quarters that the part which I have taken in the House of Commons on the corn-laws has given offence to some of my constituents. I have heard this report with great concern, but considering the misrepresentations which are industriously circulated throughout the country, without much surprise.

"In opposing, as I did the scheme of Sir H. Parnell, for laying a prohibitory duty on the importation of foreign wheat up to 84s. per quarter, and that Mr. Foster, for prohibiting it altogether up to 100s., I have incurred the displeasure of many, who think that the British grower will not be sufficiently protected by the much milder system which I have substituted. On the other hand, there are many others who think that the scale by which I have proposed to regulate the import is too high. I will not pretend to say that the circumstance of some condemning my suggestion, as not doing enough, and others, as doing too much, is any proof (though I think it affords some presumption) that the middle course, which I have steered between the supposed opposite interests of the grown and consumer, is fair to both. But of this I am quite sure, that the far stronger measures, which were proposed in the house would not have been rejected, if an attempt had been made simply to negative them, without substituting some other measure in their stead,

"It is unnecessary for me to trouble you with my reasons for opposing the stronger measures of Sir H. Parnell and Mr. Foster; because, I apprehend that, whatever objections are felt at Chichester against my plan they are founded on the supposition, not that it does not go far enough, but too far, for the protection of the British grower, and that the effect of it will be to press hard upon the consumer and the poor.

"If I were not fully convinced that the consumer in general, but more especially that class of consumers whose subsistence depends on their own industry, would be benefitted by the proposed alteration, it would not have had my support. My sole object is to prevent (as far as human means can prevent) bread-corn from ever again reaching the late extravagant prices. Can any man have witnessed the scarcities and consequent privations of the people of the last 20 years without feeling anxious to guard the country against the return of such severe distress? But if we wish to cure an evil of this alarming magnitude, we must first trace it to its source. What is that source? Obviously this—that, until now, we did not, even in good years, grow corn enough for our own consumption. Habitually depending on foreign supply, was interrupted by war, or by bad seasons abroad. The present war, it is true, is now at an end; but peace is at all times, too precarious not to induce us to guard against the repetition of similar calamities whenever hostilities may be renewed. But, even in peace, the habitual dependence on foreign supply is dangerous. We place the subsistence of our own population not only at the mercy of foreign powers, but also on their being able to spare as much corn as we may want to buy. Suppose, as it frequently happens, the harvest in the same year to be a short one, not only in this country, but in the foreign countries from which we are fed, what follows? The habitually exporting country, France, for instance, stops the export of its corn, and feeds its people without any great pressure. The habitually importing country, England, which, even in a good season, has hitherto depended on the aid of foreign corn, deprived of that aid, in a year of scarcity, is driven to distress bordering upon famine. There is, therefore, no effectual security, either in peace or war, against the frequent return of scarcity approaching to starvation, such as of late years we have so frequently experienced, but in maintaining ourselves habitually independent of foreign supply. Let the bread we eat be the produce of corn, grown among ourselves, and, for one, I care not how cheap it is; the cheaper the better. It is cheap now, and I rejoice, at it, because it is altogether owing to sufficiency of corn of our own growth. But, in order to ensure a continuance of that cheapness and that sufficiency, we must ensure to our own growers that protection against foreign import which has produced these blessings, and by which alone they can be permanently maintained,

"I admit that if unlimited foreign import, which the war had suspended, were now again allowed, bread might be a little, though a very little cheaper, than it now is, for a year or two. But what would follow? The small farmer would be ruined—improvements would everywhere stand still—inferior lands, now producing corn, would be given up and return to a state of waste. The home consumption and brisk demand for all the various articles of the retail trader, which has so much contributed, even during the pressure of war, to the prosperity of our towns (and especially of those which are not connected with manufactures or foreign commerce), would rapidly decline; farming servants, and all the trades which depend on agriculture for employment, would be thrown out of work; and the necessary result of the want of work would be that wages would fall even more rapidly than the price of bread. Then comes some interruption to the foreign import, coinciding with the decay of agriculture at home, and corn is suddenly forced up again to a famine price. Such I conceive would be the inevitable consequence of again placing ourselves in a state of habitual and increasing dependence on foreign supply. Who, upon the long run, would profit by such a state of things? Certainly not the consumer; but precisely those who have profited too much already from a similar state of things—namely, the overgrown farmers with large capitals. They will be enabled, for two or three years, to bear up against the foreign import; and whenever that import is interrupted, the extravagant prices they will then be enabled to command will more than repay the temporary losses which their poorer but not less industrious neighbours had not the means to withstand. Every acre thus forced out of cultivation will ensure to them an ultimate increase of profit, and in proportion to that profit will inflict an increased pressure on the consumer. To protect the small farmer, therefore, at this moment, is ultimately to protect the people. This is my sole object; and whatever may be the fate of the bill now in the House of Commons, I can most conscientiously declare is, in my opinion, the sole tendency of the plan which that bill is calculated to carry into effect.

"I have troubled you at great length; but the subject is far too extensive to be properly discussed in any hasty communication which my numerous avocations here will afford me leisure to hold with any of constituents. For years it has occupied my attention, and for years I can truly say I have foreseen the necessity of adopting the principles on which the House of Commons is now acting.

"If my constituents, upon mature consideration, should differ from those principles, I shall deeply regret that I cannot concur in their opinions. To them I owe every respect, and to their wishes it must be my first wish to show every possible deference; but, on an occasion which, after the most anxious reflection, my own conscientious judgment is satisfied that the course which I have pursued is calculated to promote the best interests of the country, and to place the subsistence of the people upon a footing more stable and secure, more conducive to regular industry, and individual comfort, I should hold myself unworthy of the trust which has been confided to me, and should indeed feel that I had betrayed it, if I were to put even the risk of losing the goodwill of a part of my constituents (a momentary loss I should trust) in competition with the discharge of a sacred public duty. They know and value their own independence: but, in proportion as it is dear to them, they ought to respect mine. I must frankly say, if I cannot be their unfettered representative, I cannot, to any useful purpose, represent them at all. To their services, which is that of the public, my time and attention in parliament are steadily and carefully devoted. The only reward I look for his kindness and confidence of those who have sent me there; but that reward, however valued, I can neither consent to purchase at the expense of truth, nor to remain by flattering the people to their ruin. If unfortunately, this be the price which a member for Chichester is expected to pay for that seat, which I deem it the proudest honour to hold of their free choice, it is a price which neither duty nor honour will permit me to pay; for I should then hold that seat by a tenure not less injurious to their interests than degrading to the character of their representative. These feelings you are at liberty to make known in any quarter you may think proper. I have thought that the occasion called for them. I have stated them without reserve, but with an undiminished sense of gratitude for the many favours and friendly offices for which I am indebted personally to you, and many others, and generally to all my constituents.

"Believe me, my dear Sir, very faithfully yours,

"WILLIAM HUSKISSON."

Standard, Jan. 23.

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

The *Morning Post* has repeated its idle story of the disapproval of the policy of the Indian Government by the authorities at home. We have so often stated the truth on this point that it is quite unnecessary for us to go over the same ground again, but we may observe that the reports which obtained so much currency respecting the disapprobation of the Duke of Wellington originated in an opinion expressed by his Grace to the effect that the proclamation issued by the Governor-General was premature and injudicious. But in truth that document is rather to be regarded as an announcement and exposition of the tripartite alliance than a declaration of hostilities. Reasons might probably be found for making the statement of the alliance public earlier than might otherwise have been desirable, in the situation and dispositions of Runjeet Singh. Any tendency to waver or retract would be powerfully counteracted by the publicity this given to the engagements contracted.—*Ibid.*

At a MEETING of Proprietors of East India Stock, friends and supporters of Colonel Archibald Galloway, C. B., of the Bengal Army, held at the London Tavern this day, Monday, January 21, 1839.

The Right Hon. HOLT MACKENZIE in the Chair;

The Chairman read a letter from General Sir Henry Worsley, G. C. B., of the Bengal Army, regretting that he was prevented by illness from attending.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

Moved by Lieutenant General Forbes, and seconded by Thomas Dent, Esq.:—

1. That it is in the highest degree necessary for the efficiency of the Government of India, and for the welfare of its inhabitants, to secure for the East India Direction the services of men who join to acknowledged ability, integrity, and experience in public affairs, the possession of such special qualifications as may fit them for the consideration of the many important and delicate questions which that Court is called upon to decide, and especially at the present crisis, when the Government of India appears likely to be called upon for the exertion of more than ordinary energy in all departments, particularly on the part of our great military establishments.

Moved by Major General Smith; and seconded by Major General Heathcote, Bengal Army:—

2. That Colonel Galloway, has served the Hon. Company in India, in the army of Bengal, for 35 years; that in the course of that long period he acquired the most intimate acquaintance with our native troops, and with those masses of the military population in Bengal from which our principal military establishments are drawn; that he has been distinguished in that army, and has shared with it in the hardest service a soldier can encounter; that he long held important and responsible offices on its staff, that for several years he filled a principal place in the highest department of the military branch of the service, under the Supreme Government of India; that his official duty there comprehended the control of the Ordnance, of the equipment of the army, of its military supplies, and of the department of public works, both military and civil, thus embracing practically a thorough investigation of the most important sources of public expenditure, and imposing on him the duty of regulating the construction of the great public works carried on for the general improvement of the country; that Col. Galloway has justly established a high name as an Oriental scholar; that as an author, by his work on the Law and Constitution and General Administration of India, he has contributed essentially to the development of many important questions relative to the laws, the financial resources, and the government of that country; whilst by his writings on military subjects, he has usefully promoted the interests of the state; that for his military services Colonel Galloway has received an honourable mark of his Sovereign's approbation, and he has on many occasions been distinguished by the commendation of the Supreme Government of India, and of the superior authorities in England; that whether therefore we refer to the merit of Colonel Galloway's services, or consider the extent of his qualifications, we cannot but recognise in that gentleman an union of acquirements and practical experience which point him out as a candidate peculiarly qualified for a seat in the East India Direction.

Moved by Major General Sir Donald M'Leod, K. C. B. (who stated that he appeared for General Sir Henry Worsley, G. C. B.); and seconded by Major General Garner:—

3. That when we contemplate the vast importance of every branch of the military government of India, and nevertheless find that among the military officers at present members of the Court of Directors there is no one from the presidency of Bengal, the seat of our supreme government and of our principal resources, both military and civil, we conceive that we are but discharging a duty we owe to the public interests by submitting to the Proprietors at large the urgent necessity for calling into the Direction an officer who will bring into that Court a practical knowledge of the feelings, habits, and disposition of the soldiery composing the most numerous portion of our army, an army upon whose fidelity the preservation of our empire mainly depends.

Moved by Robert Mitford, Esq.; and seconded by Colonel Waters, C. B., Bengal Army:—

4. That on the above grounds this Meeting most earnestly invite the Proprietors to unite in supporting Colonel Galloway, so as to ensure his election to a seat in the Direction on the first vacancy that may occur, and they pledge themselves to use every means in their power to effect this important object.

HOLT MACKENZE, Chairman.

Moved by Richard Twining, Esq., and seconded by George Cowan, Esq., Madras Civil Service:—

5. That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Right Hon. Holt Mackenzie, for the very able manner in which he has filled the chair.

CANADA.

(From the *Montreal Courier, Dec. 21.*)

We invite attention to the following extract from the reply of his Excellency Sir George Arthur to an Address presented to him by the Mayor and Common Council of Toronto, having for its object principally, the bringing under his Excellency's notice the extraordinary assertion in Van Buren's proclamation "that disturbances had broken out anew in different parts of the two Canadas." The reply is characterised by Sir George's usual good sense:—

Mr Mayor and Gentlemen of the Corporation—Your address, conveying as it does in the most forcible and flattering terms, your approbation of the measures pursued by me, under the novel and very trying circumstances in which the Government of this province has for some time past been placed, is peculiarly gratifying to my feelings.

In answer to your inquiry, 'Whether any facts have come to my knowledge, or any circumstances taken place in Upper Canada which would warrant the assertion in the proclamation of the President of the United States that disturbances had broken out anew in different parts of the two Canadas?" I unhesitatingly reply that I am not aware of any. And so much struck was I with the inaccuracy of this allegation, that I did not fail to invite the early attention of her Majesty's Minister at Washington to it, for the purpose of informing the Government of the United States of the material mistake into which the President had been drawn: a mistake certainly of no slight importance, as furnishing some kind of of pretext, however unjustifiable that pretext may be, for the interference of the citizens of the Union in the affairs of this province, and, by consequence, tending in some degree to lessen the enormous turpitude of their conduct.

Judging, however, from the general language and tone of the proclamation, I am disposed to give the President entire credit for a desire to suppress the lawless aggression of a portion of the American population: and to maintain the relations of amity which have happily for a long time past existed between the two nations: and I have no difficulty whatever in ascribing the mistake into which the President has unquestionably fallen to the false and scandalous misrepresentations of the situation of this province, and of the spirit which pervades it, wilfully propagated throughout the States by a licentious portion of the press.

To the same cause I likewise am willing to attribute the delusions which have been practised on many American citizens, who can scarcely be supposed to have been influenced by the detestable motives of rapine which it has now been plainly brought to light have governed the mass of the brigands, and who appear to have been drawn into a disgraceful connection with them, by giving credit to many calumnious aspersions on the conduct of Great Britain towards her Majesty's Candian subjects, and by a totally erroneous idea of the disposition and sentiments of the inhabitants of this province.

(From the *Montreal Herald.*)

Only two other of the convicted prisoners have been executed, the remainder having been respited. Von Shoultz died as he lived, a brave man; he made his will, and left about £4000 One quarter he bequathed to the girl he was to have married; £100 to the Catholic college at Kingstone; and £400 to the widows and orphans of the British militia who fell at Johnstown. This last is an act of contrition which exhibits an uncommon mind, and causes one to regret that such a man should have engaged in such a cause. The night before he suffered, he addressed a letter to Mrs. Russell, wife of the gaoler: the original is in our hands at present, and reads as follows:—

Dear Madam,—I was told that the three principal things for freedom, elective franchise, Congress, and trial by jury, were not given to the Canadians; that they most ardently desired them, and that the whole was ready to rise, but they wanted arms. Every where in the United States societies were formed to procure the Candian brethren these arms; it was also told me that the regular army was ready to join the patriots. The societies in the United States counted upwards of 150,000 members. I went from Oswego with the intention of arriving at Ogdensburg, and there got information from General Birge, who they told me was the commander of the eastern division. I was never permitted to land at Ogdensburg, but carried against my will to Mill Point, to which the said General, a mighty great coward, never came. Now, many thanks to you for your kindness, and also thanks to your husband. God Almighty bless you and yours, is the prayer of.

"S. VON SCHOULTZ."

Written the night before my execution, the 7th of December, 1838.

GREECE.

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 28th ult., publishes a letter from Athens, of the 12th, announcing that the Grecian government being desirous to put an end to the robberies incessantly committed by the Klephts, had proclaimed the country under martial-law. A French commissioner sent to examine the sanatary establishments of Greece had arrived in Athens. The French government would, if the report of that agent were favourable, reduce the quarantine for vessels coming from Grecian harbours. The Queen of Portugal had sent King Otho the decoration of the order of Christ.

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